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KONDRASHOV: 'CARTER VERSUS CARTER' ON SALT II POSTPONEMENT

LD101144 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Stanislav Kondrashov Commentary]

[Text] President Carter has urged the American Senate to postpone the ratification of the SALT II treaty. Here to comment is Stanislav Kondrashov, an observer of the government newspaper IZVESTIYA.

If this present move were to be considered in court, the name of the case would be Carter against Carter. The plaintiff would not suffer from lack of evidence. As part of it, he could use a speech made by him last October in connection with what was known at the time as the Cuban crisis, so much dramatized by the American mdeia. The American President then tried to cool off passions which ran so high, that reached at one point, as often happens in America, the level of a national psychosis. So he urged the Senate to speed up the ratification of SALT II. He underlined that the treaty, if ratified, would enable the United States to strengthen its defenses and preserve the strategic balance at a lesser cost and a lesser degree of risk involved.

The President stated that the rejection of the treaty would be a serious blow to the nation's security and peace. He also said that if the treaty were rejected, the differences and (?conflicts) between the United States and the Soviet Union could acquire a new sinister nature. He made a point that in the conditions of the uncontrolled nuclear arms race every confrontation and every dispute might carry in itself the seeds of a nuclear (?combat). That was a pretty sober assessment of the situation and the argument strong enough to convince the opponents of the SALT II treaty. It was reversed neither by subsequent developments nor by American claims to the Soviet Union over Afghanistan. Who reversed it was the American President himself, thus opening in front of the public and skeptical observers the case of Carter against Carter.

It seems that by postponing the ratification, the move which in itself puts the treaty under the question mark, the American administration wants to threaten the Soviet Union as if the treaty were merely a concession to the Soviet Union by the American side. But it was President Carter who spoke about the treaty as a document advantageous to the two sides and to the world community as a whole. There is an attempt to pass off the postponement as an anti-Soviet sanction. But it is both illogical and ridiculous. How can a barrier barring the road which the two sides are taking be a barrier against only one side? The White House's move for that matter is equally an anti-American sanction. By declaring last October that the rejection of the SALT II treaty is a serious blow to peace and security of the United States, President Carter evidences against his own (?January statement).

One may only add that this time the American President himself is preparing a blow to his own country. What we are actually witnessing today is a political self-lashing. We are far from assuming that the Baptist from the White House has vowed the Muslim rite of self-lashing in a bid to resolve the current American-Iranian crisis. Nor are we inclined to gesturing, because the matter we are talking about is too important. The analysis of the case of Carter against Carter shows that the President evidently decided to give up his realistic approach to SALT II and equip himself with a different type of logic.

Yet there is hardly anything new in it. It bears no relation to Afghanistan or Iran. In fact, it was borrowed from the American hawks, from those who have long remained the opponents of the SALT II talks and the treaty--a product of the 7-year long joint effort. These people could never put up with the main underlying principle of the treaty, the idea of a strategic parity of the two powers, so crucial when it comes to the task of lessening the danger of a nuclear war. They are using different arguments to explain and often camouflage their subversive action. But at the bottom of their tactics always lay and still lies the same old objective, the need to secure American superiority. This is an old objective (?only) slipping away like the shadow of a runner [words indistinct] American.

Shouldn't the political (?scent of) President Carter's decision to put off the ratification of SALT II be sought in his intention to join the camp of the opponents of the treaty, and by dropping the experience of the past years and succumbing to a new outburst of militancy and aggressiveness in America, to rush after the shadow of American military superiority ready to achieve this [words indistinct] at any expense, even at the expense of the unprecedented arms race?

## WESTERN MEDIA CONDEMNATION OF U.S. SALT POSTPONEMENT

LD091637 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[TASS roundup: "Condemnation of J. Carter's Decision"]

[Excerpts] New York--Many American press organs and the broad U.S. public are condemning U.S. President J. Carter's decision to postpone the Senate examination of the SALT II treaty, and also the administration's unilateral measures aimed at curtailing trade, economic and other relations with the Soviet Union.

"The decision to postpone the ratification of the SALT II treaty indefinitely, and perhaps reject it completely," the New York TIMES warns in an editorial, "could rebound against the United States itself like a boomerang." The SALT II treaty and the arms control process, the newspaper notes, "are advantageous to both sides. If SALT II fails the obvious threat of an uncontrolled arms race will arise."

New York TIMES observer J. Reston, who is by no means sympathetic toward the Soviet Union, nonetheless considered it necessary to warn the American administration that the measures announced by the President in the sphere of Soviet-American ties will by no means achieve the goals they are aimed at. The Soviet Union, he writes, is capable of obtaining the technology and goods it needs from other countries.

Bonn--The decision to postpone the ratification of the SALT II treaty is aimed at undermining the detente process. It has been adopted to suit military circles," the newspaper UNSERE ZEIT notes. This treaty, the newspaper stresses, is equally necessary to both the American people and other peoples. A delay in its entry into force will have negative consequences for the detente process in Europe.

Helsinki--The decision to postpone ratification of the SALT II treaty means that the U.S. President is virtually rejecting an agreement which he himself signed and on which peace-loving forces throughout the world are pinning great hopes. After this, how can the American President be trusted? The newspaper KANSAN UUTISET asks.

London--The postponement of U.S. ratification of the SALT II treaty is new confirmation that Western reactionary forces are unleashing a "cold war" campaign, the MORNING STAR newspaper writes. For several months the instigators of war have been opposing this treaty, simultaneously seeking the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. They did everything to insure the West answered in the negative the Soviet Union's proposals aimed at preventing a new stage in the escalation of the arms race.

## PONOMAREV ASSAILS CLAIMS OF 'HAND OF MOSCOW' IN THIRD WORLD

LD100924 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0750 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

["Invincibility of the Liberation Movement"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 10 January, TASS--Boris Ponomarev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, comes out against the lying concoctions about "Moscow's hand." His article, which is devoted to the revolutionary-liberation movements and processes of the present time, is published in the first issue of KOMMUNIST, the CPSU Central Committee magazine.

The line expressed by the ruling circles and ideologists of imperialism, the author points out, is to present these processes as a result of some "interference from outside" and thus to justify their own quite real interference in the affairs of other countries and peoples which has as its aim the consolidation and perpetuation of the system of imperialist domination, in order to hide the real causes and sources of these processes.

"The pivotal point" [gvozd] of all such constructions is the lying fabrication about "Moscow's hand." For the umpteenth time it is being presented as a "revelation" and is being disseminated by the immense propaganda apparatus of imperialism.

"The thousands of voices of Western propaganda are insistently, day after day, forcing on people this false and squalid fabrication, trying to besmirch and distort the true nature of the matter and set the broad masses against the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community; and to discredit revolutionary liberation forces and at the same time distract the eye from the actual practice of imperialist arbitrariness and diktat," Boris Ponomarev continues.

The method forming the basis of the provocative campaign is very simple. When a revolution takes place in Angola, the whole secret lies in the "hand of Moscow;" the revolution in Mozambique is the action of the same "hand." The same omnipresent "hand of Moscow" is behind the revolutions in Ethiopia and Afghanistan, and so forth.

"There are influential circles in the United States still asserting that the changes in the developing world are mainly the result of external action and intrigues. If, for instance, a democratic people's movement develops, it must have been inspired by the Soviet Union. Therefore, to suppress it, it is sufficient to take strong action from outside--from "the other side," from the United States--to inspire a counterrevolution. With this approach, the modern world is still viewed in the context of the great-power hegemonist conception and the internal impulses for the development of new national states, the natural urge of the peoples for independence and freedom, are vitually ignored.

"Today even bourgeois commentators admit that at times the U.S. administration is really becoming a prisoner of these fabrications about the "hand of Moscow."

"In accordance with the positions of scientific socialism, outside interference and attempts to artificially 'incite' or provoke an internal revolutionary process are hopeless and dangerous. The point of departure of the CPSU has always been and is the fact that revolution cannot be imposed on, it cannot be "happily donated" to another people. The roots of revolution and its motive forces are always in the national soil," Boris Ponomarev goes on.

"Communists reject the idea of 'exporting revolution,' a fact which is entrenched in numerous documents of international communist movement."

"Enemies of Marxism-Leninism have often attempted to present the issue so that, allegedly, revolutions are the inevitable outcome of wars. The calculation is quite simple. If one were to accept their allegation it would follow from it that communists are interested in wars as sources of revolutions."

"The false theory of the necessary link of revolution and war, which has been put about by the ideologues of anticommunism, contradicts the facts of the present reality.

"The revolution in Cuba took place when that country was waging no external war. The same is applicable to the Chilean revolution. The recent revolutions in Afghanistan and Iran, likewise, have not been connected with wars."

"It can already be understood, the author notes, that if some Asian, African or Latin American country decides to break with the imperialist system and embark on the road of socialist orientation it is doing this not under the influence of outside agitation, and not as a result of the activities of some 'secret service.' Profound internal causes exist for this. Moreover, the public of the developing countries is satisfying itself increasingly that capitalism, in that dependent shape in which it is being formed there, does not offer a way out of a very grave economic situation, does not bring with it deliverance from poverty and does not open up prospects of social progress. This is capitalism represented by a handful of smart dealers of the neocomprador type, of the speculation-broker bureaucratic bourgeoisie, which is wallowing in corruption. This is capitalism whose organic defects as a system 'are superimposed' on poorly developed and dependent economies and on backward social relations, and is therefore twice as burdensome, ugly, and subordinate to foreign monopolies, and which engenders a grasping elite which spends national funds to import luxury objects and unlimited armaments while the masses of the population are in a state of horrifying poverty.

"It is clear that from time to time in one or other such country, revolutionary movements arise aimed at overthrowing the pro-Western leadership and that such movements in the logic of things display as their banner socialism--the only social system bringing deliverance from exploitation, from social injustice and from subjugation to imperialism."

"Soviet people, of course, are not indifferent to the sociopolitical orientation taken by the various trends in the developing world. The devotees of scientific socialism have no intention of denying their spiritual closeness to the progressive forces in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Sympathy with fighters for true freedom is natural for Marxist-Leninists and internationalists. Where such forces exist and are struggling, they have the right to depend on our solidarity and support. Those who raise the banner of struggle against oppression and exploitation, for independence and national renaissance and against reaction, we consider to be the representatives of a just and noble cause, people of exalted and bright ideals, ready to make sacrifices for the good of their people."

Knowing all this and trying to use it against us, our ideological and political enemies at this very point shuffle the cards, deliberately distort the essence of the matter and put one thing in the place of another. "The Russians start hotbeds of revolutions and revolts," they assert, "and thus undermine the status quo in the 'Third World' and undermine this very same detente which they themselves urge." Here vastly different things are all mixed up in a heap. In the first place, as already stated, it is impossible to artificially ignite the fire of revolution. In the second place, a change in the sociopolitical status quo in any country is not at all the same thing as undermining detente. On the contrary, the cause of detente on an international scale can only be made easier if the peoples can, without hindrance and without interference from outside, proceed along their freely chosen road.

"After all, the course of dangerous conflicts threatening the general peace is not revolutions, nor the progressive transformations which go with them, but on the contrary, attempts to impose systems they reject on awakening peoples."

"We live in an age of specacular social transformations, revolutionary in their nature and global in their scale. The peoples of former colonies are waging and will be waging struggles to eliminate all kinds of inequality, discrimination, dependence, and against despotic and puppet regimes, imposed on them against their will. This struggle is an inseparable feature of the age and its final success is inevitable.

"The aggressive forces of imperialism are attempting, with unsurpassed hypocrisy, to present their striving to suppress the struggle of the people for independently determining their fates, for freedom and independence as 'concern' about detente, about the 'stability' of international relations.

"But what 'stability' and what 'balance' is involved here?

"If it is 'stability' in the sphere of international, interstate relations, the way is open--strengthening and all-round implementation of political detente, spreading it to all spheres of international politics, above all the military sphere. It is the cessation of the arms race and, in the long run, disarmament, as well as securing and maintaining stable peace and general security. These are the immutable aims of the Soviet course in foreign policy."

"If what is involved is the social status quo, that is preservation of the existing social structures and political regimes everywhere, calculations about its preservation are built on quicksand. To attempt to secure this sort of 'balance' is the same as to attempt to turn back the wheel of history. It is just as reactionary as it is hopeless. Behind the words of 'balance," 'stability,' and 'status quo' is hidden a simple striving to preserve or resurrect the hegemony of imperialism, above all the imperialism of the United States.

"However, the entire logic of the class approach of imperialism and the centuries-old inertia of political conduct, keep leading to the path of threats, pressure and interference. All this is done to the accompaniment of cries about the 'hand of Moscow' and the Soviet 'military threat.'

"This is a false fabrication, a multiple-purpose propaganda weapon.

"This myth is primarily intended to deliberately misinform the world public and justify reliance on an unbridled arms race.

"This myth is also intended to provoke suspicion of the policy of the socialist countries among the working masses of the capitalist countries, the national-liberation forces and the ruling parties of liberated states.

"At the same time, this myth is a weapon designed to disunite and split the revolutionary liberation forces themselves. The slanderous attempts to represent as 'antipatriots' and 'foreign agents' those who in the interest of their homeland and of the freedom and independence of their people, urge friendly relations with the socialist community and the international communist movement, are most closely connected with this."

"This myth also serves imperialism by enabling facts to be distorted so as to represent liberation movements and revolutions as a 'threat' to the peace and security of other peoples.

"Finally, the fabrications about the 'hand of Moscow' are a smokescreen to conceal imperialist interference in the affairs of other states and justify plans for stepping up this interference."

## U.S. 'Military Expansion'

LD101024 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0925 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

["U.S. Expansion--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 10 January, TASS--In an article devoted to the liberation movement published in the first issue of the journal KOMMUNIST, Boris Ponomarev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, draws attention to U.S. military expansion in several dozen foreign states. He writes: "Today one uniformed American in four serves outside the United States--a whole army, around 500,000 men deployed in 114 countries of the world, the larger part of them in West Europe (330,000). There are more than 2,000 U.S. military bases, of which 225 are major military installations, in 30 foreign states, many of which are located thousands of miles from U.S. borders. Far from its borders the United States has stationed nuclear submarines, aircraft carriers, long-range aircraft, contingents of ground forces and naval infantry [morskaya pekhota], tactical shops of various classes and antiaircraft defense systems. Basing themselves in the Mediterranean, and in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans the U.S. naval forces represent a permanent factor of political pressure on other states, and also a potential weapon for incursion when that is considered necessary in Washington. This is openly confirmed in the President's recent 5-year military program."

"The United States has embarked on setting up its own strongpoints on the islands of the Pacific and Indian oceans (in particular, the main base here--on the Island of Diego Garcia--is being expanded and strengthened)," Ponomarev goes on. "In the Indian Ocean, and primarily in the Persian Gulf, Washington now plans to deploy a new 5th fleet consisting of 40 to 50 ships on a permanent basis.

"One should add to all this that, according to the calculations of the American Brookings Institute, the United States has on dozens of occasions in the postwar period put its armed forces into operation as a weapon of its 'global policy.'"

## 'U.S. Interference' in Iran

LD101152 Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

["Boris Ponomarev on Iran"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 10, TASS--"If somebody's 'hand' operated in Iran, it was Washington's hand", writes Boris Ponomarev, secretary of the CPSU CC. His article about the liberation movement refuting the "hand of Moscow", "export of revolution" and other lies has been published in the first issue of the KOMMUNIST journal.

"Even bourgeois commentators admit today that at times U.S. administration becomes a prisoners of the 'hand of Moscow' lies," the author points out.

"When the revolutionary movement started in Iran last year, it was considered in the West, particularly in the USA, some insignificant ferment. In its report to the President in August 1978 the CIA predicted that the shah would be in power for a long time. Therefore, when things took a serious turn, attempts were made to save the bankrupt shah's regime hateful to the entire Iranian people that were foredoomed to failure.

Some executives in Washington seriously believed that by sending, for example, an aircraft carrier to the shores of Iran, they would be able to intimidate the people and prevent the victory of the revolution. But what can an aircraft carrier, or even whole divisions of the marines, do when millions of people daily take to the streets and risking their lives demand the liquidation of the despotic corrupt proAmerican regime? The revolution in Iran had ripened, and the outburst, which was to take place some day, really happened."

American domination in the country and the shah's mercenary policies, Boris Ponomarev goes on to write, were some of the objective stimulators of the upsurge of the popular anti-imperialist movement. The fact of crude U.S. interference in the Iranian affairs has been confirmed in the concern expressed by U.S. MP's. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee warned as far back as 1976 that by sending the latest weapons in big quantities to Iran, the USA assumed serious responsibility for the maintenance of these weapons. Anti-Americanism may become a serious problem in Iran, the Foreign Relations Committee stressed. Is it amazing then that the revolution assumed its anti-American trend from the very start? The most popular call of the day was "Down With U.S. Imperialism!" As the proverb says "As you sow, you shall mow."

U.S., CHINA USE UN TO INTERFERE IN AFGHANISTAN

LD101204 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The UN Security Council has considered a proposal to convene a special emergency session of the UN General Assembly to discuss the so-called Afghan issue. The proposal was drawn up by Washington as part of a propaganda campaign against Afghanistan and Soviet aid to the Afghan revolution. Citing high-ranking official spokesmen in Washington, the American press does not conceal the fact that the United States would like to draw the international community, and primarily the General Assembly, into this hostile campaign. As has become known, American diplomats to the United Nations have, together with Chinese delegates, been strenuously influencing representatives of a number of developing countries in New York recently to push them to submit initiatives on their own behalf. Formally, the proposal was submitted to the Security Council by the Philippines and Mexico. Speaking on the matter, Troyanovskiy, the USSR's permanent UN representative, recalled that the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan made a resolute protest against any UN discussion of the American-Chinese slander and demanded an end to this intolerable interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. This enterprise hostile to the Afghan people met with failure in the UN Security Council, said the Soviet representative. However, its initiators refuse to become quiet and now want to drag this nonexistent question before the UN General Assembly. They are striving here to draw the General Assembly into implementing their imperialist and hegemonist plans for Afghanistan, and to involve the international forum in a confrontation in the spirit of the cold war. Basically these are attempts by the United States and China to use the events in Afghanistan as a pretext for justifying their course of further charging up tension in the Middle East and beyond. Such plans cannot but alert all states which are really interested in preserving international peace and security. The Soviet and GDR delegations voted in the UN Security Council against the decision to convene the General Assembly. The Zambian delegation abstained.

U.S. 'MANEUVERS' AGAINST CUBA'S ELECTION TO SECURITY COUNCIL

LD091505 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jan 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[V. Lapskiy article under the rubric "On International Topics": "Counter to Commonsense"]

[Text] The situation now prevailing in the UN Security Council has no precedent in the history of this international organization responsible for maintaining peace and security throughout the world.

The Security Council began its work in 1980 with 14 and not 15 members as envisaged by the UN Charter. How did this happen? The direct culprit in the present abnormal situation in the basic UN organ is the United States, which has unleashed a gross campaign against Cuba. Cuba is the main candidate for the seat of nonpermanent Council member from the group of Latin American countries. Let us recall that a nonpermanent member of the Council is elected for a 2-year term. This seat is still vacant.

Over many years a tradition has formed in the United Nations: In electing a new nonpermanent member of the Security Council preference is given to the representative of the state which has put forward its candidacy first and enjoys the broad support of the countries of its region. Cuba's candidacy fully accorded with these requirements. This country now rightly heads the nonalinement movement and consistently advocates the development of international cooperation and struggles against imperialism and colonialism. Its high international prestige is universally recognized. Scarcely anyone doubts the rightness of electing its representative to the UN Security Council.

Washington, however, set its own viewpoint against the opinion of a considerable proportion of UN member countries. This viewpoint contradicts the traditions which have formed in this respected international organization and also contradicts common sense. Having decided to prevent Cuba's election to the Security Council at any price, the United States has found another candidate for this post. Colombia appeared on the ballot list.

In the rounds of voting Cuba received 74-95 votes (96-98 votes are needed). In accordance with established practice for electing nonpermanent members of the Council, the country which received the least number of votes in the first rounds withdraws its candidacy. However, the United States did not take account of traditions and insisted that Colombia should not withdraw its candidacy. The voting in the United Nations was deadlocked through the fault of the United States.

The U.S. delegation's maneuvers in the United Nations are accompanied by an extensive anti-Cuban campaign in the U.S. press. The aims of this campaign are clearly visible through the propaganda wrapping--compromising a country which plays a marked role in the world arena by taking the side of those who are struggling against imperialism and reaction. The political-economic blockade the United States erected around the Island of Freedom collapsed ignominously, as is well known: Cuba maintains normal relations with most countries. It did not kneel to Washington, and now the United States is trying to exact revenge for its failure wherever possible. The United States' anti-Cuban intrigues, as we can see, have now been brought into the United Nations.

The campaign mounted by the United States against Cuba has become part of the general widespread campaign against the socialist states and primarily against the Soviet Union. There is no shortage of fabricated accusations and attacks against the USSR and its friends. Sometimes you form the impression that the campaign's initiators have lost an elementary sense of reality in running the risk of damaging international relations. The present activity of U.S. diplomats in the United Nations can also have most adverse consequences--it is precisely the United States which bears full responsibility for the abnormal situation which has taken shape in the Security Council.

USSR WILL NOT ALLOW IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN

LD091938 Moscow TASS in English 1852 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] New York, January 9, TASS--Exerting pressure on other countries, the United States continues manoeuvering at the United Nations Organisation with the aim of pressing for adoption of tough economic sanctions against Iran by the U.N. Security Council. The stratagems are being resorted to despite the fact that, as was admitted by a State Department spokesman, many Americans returning from Iran say that imposition of sanctions will undermine efforts to organise talks with a view to freeing the U.S. hostages in Tehran.

The USSR, like many other countries, has already repeatedly gone on record for necessity of settlement of the U.S.-Iranian dispute by peaceful means. However, judging by the actions which are being taken by the USA and by President Carter's statement on January 4, Washington prefers other means, pressing for an economic blockade of Iran and exerting military and political pressure on it. Washington is evidently not sufficiently aware of what consequences an attempt at establishing an economic blockade of Iran and at pressurising it may lead to. As regards the USSR, it will not tolerate any interference from the outside in the internal affairs of Iran, and will not allow the USA to impose a decision to apply economic sanctions against it.

Washington, January 9, TASS--A task force of U.S. warships led by the nuclear-carrying cruiser Long Beach set out from San Diego, California, heading westward. The task force includes six ships intended for the landing of marines. Another task force of U.S. ships led by the helicopter carrier Okinawa set out from the same base on January 4 in the same direction. It was announced that another task force led by the nuclear-carrying cruiser Gridly will leave the base on January 11.

A U.S. Navy spokesman declined to say where exactly the U.S. combatant ships are heading for. But, as observers note, their movement is connected with the USA's preparations for a military action in the Middle East.

The newspaper Los Angeles TIMES writes that over the past month the United States has sent a major 21-ship naval flotilla to patrol the entrance to the oil-rich Persian Gulf. Five U.S. aircraft carriers--the Kitty Hawk, the Midway, the Nimitz, the Forrestal and the Coral Sea--are directly participating in the operation to prepare for the conduct of combat operations in the Middle East.

The State Department announced that the air force of the USA and Egypt recently held joint exercises during which the newest and most costly U.S. military equipment, including AWACS aircraft, was used. The State Department's statement emphasises that such exercises are to be continued.

The press draws attention to the fact that the preparation for the U.S.-Egyptian exercises and the very fact of their holding were kept in strict secret up to the last moment, and were made public only after reports on them filtered into the press. Observers directly link the exercises with Washington's intention to use the bases in Egyptian territory for the carrying out of military operations in the Middle East, first of all, against Iran. This is what is written, in particular, by the ARMED FORCES JOURNAL, the Pentagon's mouthpiece. With reference to Pentagon officials, the journal reports that the question of creating a U.S. special armed forces command for the Persian Gulf area is under study in the top government echelons of the USA. The journal emphasises that subordinated to that command will be air and naval units of so-called rapid-reaction corps which is intended for an armed interference in the affairs of countries of this and other regions of the globe. And all this President Carter describes as an action of peace. What then is called military, economic and political blackmail? All that the U.S. administration is undertaking in the Middle East area is being done in the interests of U.S. imperialism, and not in the interests of defence of Islam, as President Carter asserts.

## INTERFERENCE, TIES, ELECTION THREE AIMS OF IRAN POLICY

LD091555 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 1, 1 Jan 80 pp 18-19 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Gudkov article: "Washington's Iranian Game"]

[Text] After spending 54 days in the United States, the shah left the country, leaving three unpaid bills at a New York hospital and a dozen angry families at San Antonio Air Force Base who had to squeeze in together to make room for the former monarch and his servants. Of course, it is not difficult to settle those problems. But that is not the case with the real international crisis which is steadily expanding and threatening--if you take into account Washington's growing bellicosity--dangerous consequences.

Notwithstanding all the complexity of the situation, it is clear what provided the impetus for the present events: the decision to invite the deposed monarch to the United States, despite the Iranian Government's resolute protest. Spokesmen for the Washington administration claim it was a question of "saving a human life." The artificiality of this argument has been demonstrated. Even the Capital's Washington POST, which long remained silent about this, admitted recently: From the medical viewpoint "the shah could have stayed in Mexico." So far only Senator Edward Kennedy has dared disagree publicly with official Washington's actions. During a television interview he declared, as is well known: "The shah headed one of the most brutal regimes in human history, a regime that pursued a policy of terror against its own people, in violation of all human laws...."

Retribution came immediately. All the leading newspapers attacked Kennedy. "Support for the hostages does not mean support for the shah," Kennedy said in self-defense. Explaining his "right to disagree," he told reporters: "In an open and democratic society public debate is a healthy and useful phenomenon."

However, in an "open society" those who only yesterday went to great lengths to demonstate their readiness to spare no effort to struggle for human rights now no longer even recall their lofty moral principles. "We have written much about the shah's crimes, but that is not the crux of the problem," Vice President Walter Mondale proclaimed, unconcernedly confusing cause and effect. "The problem worrying Americans is the fact that 50 of our fellow citizens are being ill-treated in violation of internation law, and that they are our brothers and sisters."

Despite the attempts to hush up or distort the facts, two things are obvious: The shah's presence in New York was not unavoidable, and Washington was well aware of the consequences of that move--both the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and the State Department had given warning.

But if that is so, why did Washington, which declared the shah persona non grata last January, reverse its decision a few months later? It is possible to cite at least three goals that the present administration hoped to achieve by sharply complicating the situation.

The first is directly connected with Iran. The expulsion of the shah simultaneously meant the expulsion from the country of his chief protector--the United States. Hopes that a "friendly" government would come to power that would be prepared gradually and suitably to revive the old relationship with Washington were not vindicated.

By granting the shah an entry visa the United States ultimately secured a pretext for interference. The refusal to buy Iranian oil and the freeze on Iranian deposits in American banks marked the start of economic warfare.

Officials still speak of their desire to avoid "bloodshed," but in the past week high-ranking White House and State Department spokesman have openly stated that time for seeking a peaceful solution is running out. The crisis is being used to justify intervention not only in the Persian Gulf but also in other regions of the world, and also to create invasion forces. That is Washington's second aim. Summing up the dominant feeling in the corridors of power here, the New York TIMES wrote: "The Iranian crisis has resulted in an important shift that, in many people's opinion, will have a long-term influence on U.S. readiness to use its might in the Third World and to create military opportunities for defending its interests." The newspaper was not wrong. Addressing the Business Council in the White House, the President announced the creation of "intervention forces" and the relevant appropriations. "We must realize," Carter declared, "that not every instance of the resolute use of force carries the potential threat of a Vietnam." As one reader of the New York TIMES wrote to the editorial office, "the hostages are part of a scheme designed to justify new adventures.... But in the end it is we ordinary people who will have to pay, as our compatriots in the embassy are doing today."

Originally the talk was of "quick-reaction forces" made up of 110,000 men from the ground forces. Now a 45,000-man Marine Corps is being added to them. According to the defense secretary, these forces will be used in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Finally, the third aim is prompted by the interests of the election struggle. The collapse of American policy in Iran struck a heavy blow to the Democratic Party. By playing on concern for their compatriots' fate, inflaming chauvinism and silencing the opposition, the Democrats have managed to overcome the catastrophic fall in the White House's prestige.

However, it is expected that the President's popularity will again decline as soon as the crisis atmosphere eases and Americans come face to face with its consequences--sharply increased military spending and the cutback of social programs under conditions of the incipient slump in production and excessive inflation. Revival of the "big stick" policy can only lead to new crises and privations. "We are in trouble not because we have remembered Vietnam for too long," historican Arthur Schlesinger remarked in this connection, "but because we are forgetting too quickly."

## FURTHER COMMENT, REACTION TO CARTER EMBARGO ON GRAIN

### Congressional Review

LD091202 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Both houses of the U.S. Congress decided to examine President Carter's economic sanctions against the Soviet Union. Senator Adlai Stevenson, Democrat, Illinois, announced that the Senate Subcommittee on International Finance, which he chairs, would start hearings of this matter on January 22. The House of Representatives Committee on Agriculture decided to examine the President's grain embargo on January 29. The consequences of Mr Carter's measures for the American farmers have not been met with unanimous approval in Congress. Many legislators stressed that the grain embargo would adversely affect farmers. Under the law, Congress has 30 days to veto any presidential control of farm products.

### Pozner: 'Totally Incredible'

LD091304 Moscow in English to North America 0030 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Vladimir Pozner's "Daily Talk"]

[Text] When President Carter announced his decision to cut back grain sales to the Soviet Union I couldn't believe my ears. Does he really think he is hurting the Soviet Union? Does he think that kind of decision is going to meet with support at home? What followed has been no surprise to me. From the WALL STREET JOURNAL to the National Corn Growers' Association the verdict has been sharply negative. The WALL STREET JOURNAL predicted that the President's decision would have negative results both for the U.S. farmers and the economy. The National Corn Growers' Association called it the heaviest blow dealt to agricultural producers in the United States since the great depression of the thirties. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR stated it would lead to distrust on the world market and that the American farmer would lose a reliable client, as the Soviet Union is firmly considered. Melvin (Hewden), senior editor of MILLING & BAKING NEWS, an industry journal based in Kansas City, said the decision, and I quote, "can almost be described as one that could virtually destroy an industry."

This and more was said clearly informing the President that his move was anything but popular, and since being popular is the thing nowadays, something had to be done quickly. First we were told that some of that grain would be turned into gasohol. That's supposed to make everyone happy. You'll be burning grain in your car which is, of course, a wonderful way to use grain. Too bad you can't burn milk. But the big news is that the administration is going to buy the cut-back grain for about $2.5 billion. That is really supposed to overjoy the farmers.

Now, if President Carter had personally volunteered to purchase the grain out of his own pocket, say if he sold his farm and borrowed some cash from the Rockefellers, that would really be a grand gesture. But this business of the government buying the grain raises a pertinent question: Where is the money going to come from? I mean, obviously it has to come from somewhere, right? And that somewhere is the budget, OK? And I'm willing to give you odds that those $2.5 billion are not coming from state defense expenditure. You know where they are going to come from--from the social program--ultimately, though, from the American taxpayer's pocket. And that, I repeat, is supposed to make everyone happy and boost the President's popularity. And closing down the Midwest Commodities Exchanges in Chicago is supposed to be read as a positive (?thing).

You know, when you look at each of these items separately, you think: This is simply not for real. Then, when you assemble it and look at the whole picture, you say: This is totally incredible.

### Food 'Two Sided Weapon'

LD100946 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Washington has announced a number of economic sanctions directed against the Soviet Union, including a ban on the delivery of 17 million tons of grain. Here is comment by our observer:

One does not have to be a specialist in international politics to understand that this constitutes a frankly hostile act by the United States toward the Soviet Union. This undoubtedly is also understood by the American leaders who stand behind the decision. But neither President Carter nor his closest associates conceal that by precisely such measures the United States in their words will be able to punish the Soviet Union and force it to change the basic principles of its foreign policy.

Well, as the saying goes, he is blessed who believes. Although in such matters as interstate relations, one should not depend on belief alone, but also on experience accumulated in this field. In the past the United States has repeatedly resorted to big cuts or total bans on food deliveries to India, Bangladesh and other developing countries. But this only led to explosions of anti-American sentiments. One should also recall that in 1974 and 1975 the United States declared a ban on the sale of grain to Poland and the Soviet Union. What this led to is also known. The ban lasted 3 months. The United States, of course, achieved nothing, while orders for millions of tons of grain to the Soviet Union were placed with Canadian, Australian and Argentine wheat dealers. So the American leaders now too should not bank on any success. But the fact that this unfriendly decision has been taken indicates that Washington wants to continue to cash in on food deliveries for pressuring other countries in the interests of its foreign policy objectives.

Many people will probably agree that such a policy is rather nauseating if one proceeds from general humane principles. Incidentally, it may be recalled that while Jimmy Carter was engaged on canvassing for the Presidency, and even following his entry into the White House, he repeatedly pointed to the negative aspects of such a policy. Now, probably, he has forgotten what he said. In our view, however, what he said should be recalled. For the so-called foodstuffs weapon with which the United States is trying to intimidate the Soviet Union, actually is a two-sided weapon. And this is not surprising, for the United States is no less interested in grain deliveries than the Soviet Union. These deliveries give the American farmers the possibility to dispose of their extra grain and to free them from the great storage costs.

Finally one should also take into account that about one-third of the American workforce is employed directly or indirectly in agriculture and the main branches of this industry, which includes grain production, is oriented basically at the export market. The export of grain and other farm produce provides the United States with an annual profit of over $20 billion. Here one must add that American grain is sold to the Soviet Union for a pretty penny, and hence one may soberly judge the importance of trade in grain for the United States economy.

Even now, in an attempt to make up for the losses and to pacify the indignant farmers the White House has been forced to earmark $2.25 billion to buy grain from the farmers. However, this money constitutes only a minor part of the additional expenses that the United States will have to make good following the embargo on grain exports to the Soviet Union. Naturally it will be the American taxpayer who will have to foot the bill of these expenses. According to some estimates they will to over $20 billion. In this way the consequences of this hostile act towards the Soviet Union by Washington will boomerang above all against the American people.

## Gross Violations of Commitment

LD091843 Moscow TASS in English 1837 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

["Imperialism As It Is"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 9, TASS--TASS political news analyst Vladimir Goncharov writes: At a regular White House briefing on Tuesday, the White House Press Secretary Jody Powell commented on the decision of Washington administration to cut on exports to the USSR of a number of products, including grain.

It was necessity that drove the White House to elaborate on the topic. The need for such comments or, to be more precise, for justifications arose as a result of the sharp discontent with, objections to and criticism of this decision on the part of U.S. public, especially farmers. Expressing their anger and protest, President of the National Association of Wheat Producers Wilton stated, for instance, that this measure came as a "complete shock" to U.S. farmers. This decision was also opposed by many state and political figures, and press organs both within and outside the United States, leaders of international economic organizations.

They point to the fact that the steps taken by Carter represent arbitrary and gross violations of the spirit and letter of the commitment assumed by the USA with regard to the Soviet Union, of a whole range of Soviet-U.S. treaties and agreements, that they trample underfoot the international law and demonstrate the little value of a signature affixed by a U.S. President to major instruments.

Among others, questions are being asked as to how Washington would react had the Soviet Union taken, with regard to the United States, different reprisals in response to each of the more than 200 cases of the threat or use of armed force to which the United States had resorted in the post-war period alone.

In other words, Powell had to sweat much while trying to justify the President and his actions. It would not be an overstatement to say that the whole system of such "justifications" was spurious. One would be in order to recall in this connection that question as to whether the U.S. Government had the right to lie, at a meeting of the Society of Professional Journalists, Sigma Delta Key, in Washington, Jody Powell, already the White House press secretary, responded: "I don't know." That, on the whole, his answer was "no" but he did not rule out a hypothetical possibility that the U.S. Government could do that.

During the briefing at issue, Powell had probably decided that the situation was precisely that. He went over the whole range of hackneyed inventions about an alleged "invasion" of the USSR into Afghanistan. In the process, he even went as far as saying that the response of the Soviet Union to the repeated requests of the Afghan Government for assistance to a country which is a neighbour of the USSR in repelling an external aggression constituted no more and no less than a "most serious threat to peace since the time of World War Two! And that, allegedly, for this reason the United States must punish the Soviet Union!!!

But in what way?

The answers given by the White House spokesman are so much typical of the ossified political thinking of the Washington administration that they deserve more elaboration.

Passing the desired for actual, Powell asserted that as a result of measures adopted by the U.S. administration the Soviet people will see their living standards and diets eroded. He said that the President's action against the Soviet Union would be the hardest, short of direct military action!

What can be said on this score?

Of course, one can say much, and, above all, that the attempts to apply pressure on the Soviet Union have never brought anyone any success in the past and will not bring any in the future. We only wish to emphasize that grain purchases were effected in the United States on a purely commercial, mutually advantageous basis. The Soviet Union had made regular, accurate payments for the commodity to the satisfaction of many thousands of U.S. farmers.

But we would like to stress another important aspect of the matter: In its desire to do damage to the Soviet Union, Washington is basing its actions on absolutely false premises if it intends like the Russian and Western capitalists at the dawn of the Russian revolution to strangulate the USSR with the "haggard hand of hunger". The fact is that the Soviet Union today is not the poor tsarist Russia where a piece of bread was frequently a coveted dream for the masses of the peoples. Today, the USSR is a mighty industrial power with a developed agriculture. Purchasing, like many other industrial states, bread from abroad it is doing that not in order to feed its population.

The problem of grain as raw material for food has been fully resolved in our country. What is at issue, as is known, is only the problem of feed grain. Thus, even if one cannot rule out the possibility that a tear may roll, unbidden, from the wistful eye of a ruminating cow in Russia as a result of Washington's grain decision, the Soviet people will not shed tears. Our country will be able to protect its interests and those of its friends and to give a worthy response to the enemies of cooperation and detente.

Vladimir Mayakovskiy, the great Soviet poet and the bard of the revolution, in his poem "In My Full Voice" said: "We mastered our dialectics not according to Hegel". Far from decrying the rule of the great philosopher, the poet only wished to stress that the Soviet people were mastering the dialectics not only from books but, above all, on the basis of concrete facts of reality, of their struggle and work.

Mayakovskiy's words have come to mind also in connection with the man-hating and cannibalistic statements of the White House spokesman and in connection with the many other facts of recent U.S. policy. The peoples of the world are learning--not only from articles and books--what imperialism is like. The facts, the actions of Washington convincingly show the essence of imperialism, its face, its policies, ideology and morals.

### 'MYOPIA, HYSTERIA' THREATENS DERAILMENT OF POSITIVE TIES

LD091121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[Correspondent N. Kurdyumov dispatch under the general headline: "Shortsighted Course"]

[Text] Washington, 7 January--Anti-Soviet hysteria reminiscent of the lamentable cold war times has been raging for several days now in America. The clamorous anti-Soviet campaign fueled by U.S. ruling circles over events in Afghanistan is becoming increasingly unbridled, threatening to derail the positive elements in Soviet-American relations created at the cost of years of effort.

There are many farsighted people in America who realize what grim consequences may result from the return to a policy incompatible with detente. The reaction in the United States to the attempts to shelve the SALT II treaty is characteristic. [paragraph continues]

The realization that the treaty is a most important stabilizing factor for the whole international situation prompted the New York TIMES to publish an editorial noting that the treaty "is not an American favor to Moscow." Pointing out that SALT II accords with U.S. vital interests, the newspaper calls for every effort to be made to secure its ratification as soon as possible.

The President's decision to curtail trade and economic ties with the Soviet Union, in particular trade in grain, has evoked profound disquiet and discontent in the United States, as well as criticism. According to reports from the Midwest, the majority of farming groups have objected sharply to the curtailment of trade in fodder and food grain. However, the sober voices are being drowned out in an atmosphere of chauvinist fever and the cries of "hawks" of every stripe.

The essence of the schemes of the inspirers of the malicious anti-Soviet campaign is obvious: Under cover of a ballyhoo over the Soviet Union's assistance in defending the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan against foreign aggression, to camouflage the real threat to peace posed by the U.S. aspirations to the role of policeman in the Near East and Persian Gulf.

The U.S. military preparations in the Near and Middle East have become particularly feverish in the last few weeks. According to press reports, in discussing various scenarios of action the Pentagon representatives pay paramount attention to creating bases on the Island of Al-Masirah off the shores of Oman, in Berbera (Somalia) and in Mombassa (Kenya), where a special group of experts from the U.S. war department recently went. However, as New York TIMES commentator Drew Middleton writes, in the opinion of a number of American military specialists, it is not enough for just U.S. naval and air forces to be present in the region. "They are convinced," he notes, "that it is necessary to deploy American ground forces."

The U.S. administrations's line of exacerbating Soviet-American relations on the pretext of events in Afghanistan, observers believe, is to a considerable extent dictated by considerations of the developing presidential campaign and J. Carter's desire to display "firmness."

What has happened, what has made the President do a 180-degree turn, abandon his solemn promises during the last election campaign to work for the annual reduction of the military budget and announce a long-term program for an unprecedented intensification of military preparations?--American observers are asking. And they reply: By making public his 5-year plan for building up the military budget, as Ed Walsh wrote in the Washington POST, J. Carter was intimating clearly that he "would fight the 1980 presidential campaign on a much more pro-militarist platform than 4 years agon." And in an article entitled "the end of America's 'Vietnam syndrome'?" John Cooley noted in the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR that Carter's military program "may usher in a new era in U.S. attitude to the outside world."

It only remains to add that if this "new era" assumes an intention to pressure the Soviet Union by curtailing mutually advantageous ties and nullifying efforts to limit the arms race, that course cannot yield dividends to the strategy's authors. It is a shortsighted, myopic policy.

## WASHINGTON 'URGING' PAKISTAN TO 'FURTHER ARMED INTERFERENCE'

LD091230 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Dacca, January 9, TASS--According to reports coming from Islamabad, the United States continues deliveries of armaments and military equipment to armed counter-revolutionary groupings staging an aggression against Afghanistan from the Pakistani territory. It became known here that after the televised statement of the President of the United States, the U.S. suggested to the Pakistani Government an increase of armed deliveries for piratic formations. Specifically, it was suggested that these deliveries will be made via China.

It is said in informed circles that the United States notified the Pakistani Government that the talks with China on this question will be held by the United States during the visit of U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown in Beijing. According to the information received from the same sources, China agreed to send to Pakistan considerable amounts of weapons and munitions. They are being delivered to Pakistan along the Karakorum Highway which was closed entirely in the recent months to foreigners and even local tourists. Pakistani troops are guarding the highway along its stretch in Pakistan.

By all indications, the United States is trying to urge the Pakistani Government to further armed interference in the affairs of Afghanistan, which, the local press notes, is clearly contrary to Pakistan's national interests.

### Threat to Stability

LD101003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[Oleg Kitsenko "Commentator's Column": "A Dangerous Policy"]

[Text] A series of conferences of the country's leaders and armed forces chiefs has been held in the Pakistani capital in the past few days. The press is not reporting the decisions made. It is known, however, that the meetings are held in view of the White House statement to grant Pakistan urgent military aid to the tune of $100 million. Many political observers in the United States itself are puzzled, especially after National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski made it clear that the United States was revising its earlier decision on arms deliveries to Pakistan. Less than a year has passed since Washington decided to halt all economic and military aid for Pakistan. This was motivated by the CIA data that Pakistan was building a plant to produce enriched uranium which made nuclear weapons a possibility.

Has anything changed in Pakistan's plans since then? Not at all. According to press reports from many countries Pakistan is going ahead to build its own atom bomb and the first test may be held already this year. Why then did the United States become so benevolent? One cannot but agree with political observers who connect this turnabout with the sharp heightening of United States military activity in the Middle East and in the Indian Ocean to suppress the national liberation movements and subjugate the independent states in that part of the world.

By military gifts to Pakistan the United States encourages the policy of its ruling circles and their tougher stand towards some of Pakistan's neighbors. America also wants to use the Pakistani territory for military interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

According to Western press the talks held in Beijing by United States Defense Secretary Brown are actually an attempt to further coordinate subversive activities against Afghanistan. Pakistan is thereby alloted an important role. [paragraph continues]

Washington's decision has caused great anxiety in the countries neighboring on Pakistan. They remember well enough that the Pakistani rulers have triggered off many serious military conflicts in Hindustan. Political quarters in India say that any arms deliveries for Pakistan would but whip up tensions in South Asia. We could add that the latest United States move poses a threat to stability and peace in other parts of the world too.

## TASS REPORTS MOVEMENTS OF U.S. SHIP BLUE RIDGE

LD090956 Moscow TASS in English 0916 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tokyo, January 9, TASS--The flagship of the U.S. Seventh Fleet Blue Ridge today sailed out of the Japanese port of Yokosuka, which is the biggest U.S. military base in the Far East. The KYODO AGENCY reported today that a representative of the U.S. command refused to name the area for which the ship is bound. But the agency notes that in view of the build up of the U.S. military presence in the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean in connection with the events in Iran and Afghanistan it can be surmised that the flagship of the U.S. Pacific Fleet is sent to that area.

## CPUSA CONDEMNS ADMINISTRATION'S 'DISTORTION' OF AFGHAN EVENTS

LD091627 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Rebuff to Slanderers"]

[Text] New York, 6 January--The U.S. Communist Party has sharply condemned the U.S. administration's attempts to distort the essence of the Soviet Union's fraternal aid to Afghanistan.

A statement signed by G. Hall, general secretary of the U.S. Communist Party, and National Chairman W. Winston stresses that the Soviet Union's timely aid insured the territorial integrity and guaranteed the independence and sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. It dealt a crushing blow to the sinister efforts of U.S. imperialism to undermine the revolutionary process initiated by the April revolution and to attempts to turn this country into one more bridgehead for military preparations.

The document notes that slander of the Soviet Union and the aid it is rendering to Afghanistan to which U.S. President J. Carter and other representatives of the U.S. administration are resorting has been provoked by the fact that the Pentagon's plans have been thwarted and the time bomb planted by the imperialist circles at the USSR's border has been defused.

The aid the Soviet Union is rendering to Afghanistan is not aimed against any neighboring country; at the same time it is a stern warning to other countries that they should not allow their territory to be used as a bridgehead for preparing aggressive designs against the Soviet Union and the socialist community states.

The U.S. Communist Party emphasizes that it is not the Soviet Union but the United States which has created a dense network of military bases on the territory of foreign states. Since the end of World War II the United States has resorted on 215 occasions to military actions against other states, including the use of force or the threat of force.

The Carter administration has ignored the unilateral initiative in withdrawing Soviet military formations from the GDR. It has rejected the calls from international public opinion not to whip up the arms race and has foisted on a number of NATO countries the deployment of U.S. missiles on their territories.

The offensive of the military-industrial complex signifies the continuation of the arms race which is creating a threat to mankind. The troubadours calling for a return to the cold war era must be stopped.

The U.S. Communist Party appeals to Americans to strengthen their unity in the struggle for peace, friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union.

## KOZYAKOV VIEWS U.S. ADMINISTRATION'S 'UNBALANCED POLICY'

LD100801 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] And now the views of our observer Vladislav Kozyakov on the consequences of the American administration's unbalanced policy on the world scene:

The Soviet news agency TASS pointed out in a recent statement that Washington's actions were motivated by considerations of the coming presidential elections rather than an assessment of realities in the world or concern for strengthening international security. And indeed, as far as the long-term primary task of promoting the security of the United States, the Soviet Union and the rest of the nations is concerned, it appears to be obvious. It implies the development of peaceful cooperation and contacts in diverse areas, a halt to the arms race and the taking of practical steps to attain disarmament. And it also implies renunciation of the policy of threats and arms rattling and noninterference in other nations' internal affairs. Only recently the Carter administration claimed adherence to the task of further lessening tension, and promoting peace. Hence there seemed to be every reason to hope that it would take practical positive steps to back up its assurances of a realistic approach to international affairs. In any case, the Soviet Union proceeded from precisely such an understanding, and for its part did everything possible to broaden mutual understanding and cooperation with the United States. The Soviet Government proceeded from the assumption that once signed, the SALT II treaty would be ratified and come into force without delay. As a result the way would be paved for new, far-reaching agreements to cut back both strategic and conventional arms.

Last October, President Brezhnev put forward a number of initiatives to facilitate agreement with the United States and other countries. At the same time the Soviet Union called for calm and restraint in settling the American-Iranian conflict.

As regards Afghanistan, for a long time after the revolution there, the Soviet Union was in no hurry to meet the repeated requests of the Afghan Government to give it military aid, to repel attempts at foreign armed intervention. The Soviet Union hoped that commonsense would prevail in Washington and that American special services would stop training armed groups in Pakistan and sending them to Afghanistan to strangle the people's revolution in that country. The question to ask is what has happened to President Carter's foreign policy. The administration has struck out many good moves toward lesser tension which it supported only recently. Let me remind you of some of its actions taken, incidentally, before the events in Afghanistan:

The United States turned down the Soviet proposal to begin talks at an early date on a reduction of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, and it ignored the Soviet initiatives on measures to strengthen mutual trust and on the unilateral reduction of Soviet-troops and armaments in central Europe. Instead of meeting the Soviet moves half way, Washington imposed on its NATO partners the plan to deploy on their territory an additional 600 missiles with a view to changing the entire strategic situation in Europe to the detriment of the Soviet Union and its allies. What is more, Washington deliberately delayed discussion of the ratification of the SALT II treaty, meanwhile, drawing up a new 5-year program of increasing military spending which is to reach 1 million million dollars.

What was Washington's reaction to the Soviet call to show restraint in the conflict with Iran? The administration ignored commonsense and concentrated in the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean a large number of warships, obviously to threaten Iran and other countries in the region. Moreover, it officially proclaimed the doctrine of American armed interference in the affairs of other nations where American interests are affected, in its opinion, and took steps to put this doctrine of the world policeman into practice. A quick reaction corps is being formed and the network of war bases is being enlarged. There is hardly any need to prove that the administration's actions run counter to the previously declared policy of lessening tension and moving towards disarmament.

To continue the dangerous zigzag in its policy, Washington has now mounted a campaign against the Soviet Union and Afghanistan because the Soviet Union is helping that country to repel outside aggression at the request of the Afghan Government and in full keeping with the Soviet-Afghan treaty. The Soviet military aid would not have been necessary if the United States and China did not send armed groups to fight the Afghan revolution. It is difficult to believe that the current zigzag in American foreign policy answers the long-term interests of the American people. (?Fleeting) considerations of the election campaign cannot justify it either since it poses too great a threat to peace and security of the nations.

## SOVIET AIDE SAYS U.S. SERVICES TRIED TO FORCE SOVHISPAN DEFECTION

LD081655 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 30 Dec 79 pp 1, 10 LD

[Ismael Lopez Munoz 29 December interview in Moscow with Soviet Minister of the Fish Industry Vladimir Kamentsev: "U.S. Agents Pressured Soviet Official To Seek Political Asylum in Spain"--first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] People who stated that they belonged to the U.S. special services pressured the director of the Spanish-Soviet joint enterprise SOVHISPAN to seek political asylum in Spain, USSR Minister of the Fish Industry Vladimir Kamentsev asserted in Moscow yesterday. The minister stated in an interview with the EL PAIS correspondent that the Aviaco aircraft flying the Tenerife-Moscow route was diverted 1 November and landed in Madrid, where Yuriy Makarov, director of SOVHISPAN in Tenerife, was pressured by the same people who had already done so in the Canary Islands. The Spanish authorities have emphatically rejected this version of the events but have confirmed that the aircraft did in fact land at Barajas Airport for technical reasons during its flight to the Soviet Union, as had been previously planned.

Moscow--Soviet Minister of Fish Industry Vladimir Mikhaylovich Kamentsev has denied that Soviet fishing vessels transported weapons for Spanish terrorist organizations during the spring and fall of this year.

The minister stated in an interview with EL PAIS yesterday: "Soviet fishing vessels have never performed this kind of role. Moreover, I doubt very greatly that these reports are based on sources consulted by Spanish publications or emanate from your country's authorities. In other words, I believe that the sources are not Spanisn and that the initiative does not come from the authorities. I believe this because the Spanish customs services know very well--better than anybody else--what is carried by the Soviet vessels which take on supplies in the Spanish islands."

"I am also certain that insinuations of this kind about the Soviet fishing fleet emanate from a certain group of people who are not interested in the development of relations between our countries. As Soviet fishermen say: 'This wind smells of rotten fish.' If these gentlemen, without any foundation, view our fish as if it were machineguns and the prawns as if they were bullets for the terrorists, their mentality or consciences should be closely investigated."

"These rumors," the Soviet minister continued, "are being disseminated by the same people who not long ago attempted to induce a Soviet official--Yuriy Makarov, director in Tenerife of the Spanish-Soviet joint enterprise SOVHISPAN--to seek political asylum in Spain and not return to the Soviet Union. Despite the numerous pressures, Mr Makarov eventually reached Moscow and told us about the pressures which he underwent. In Tenerife, certain people attempted to prevail upon him to remain in Spain. Nevertheless, he decided to return and then the Aviaco aircraft which flies the normal Tenerife-Moscow route was diverted 1 November to Madrid, where the same gentlemen who introduced themselves as members of the U.S. special services, put the proposal to him again."

"Throughout this story," Vladimir Kamentsev added, "it surprises me that those people should have the power to divert a charter aircraft, flying normally between Tenerife and Moscow and that they should be able to make it land at Barajas Airport. I ask myself: What power do the Americans have? What enables them to control Spanish aircraft? I am not telling you a rumor; this is a real attempt which you can investigate. It occurred on the very eve of the visit to Spain by a Soviet government delegation headed by Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. I believe that it is this incident which really ought to be of interest to Spanish newspapers and magazines."

[Question] Mr Minister, what was the USSR's official reaction to this incident you describe?

[Answer] What can be said when a small group, not Spanish citizens, attempts to persuade a Soviet citizen not to return to his country and that Soviet citizen reacts as is normal? I believe that, in the first place, the Aviaco company ought to say something because the fuel cost did not affect the passengers' fares; the aircraft merely reached Moscow rather late. For the rest--and forgive me--your initial question concerned the weapons allegedly carried in our vessels. Well then, I invite all Spanish people who so desire to visit all of our vessels to confirm the truth of these assertions. There is some desire to prevent us from visiting the Canary Islands. To this end, every kind of method from the false report about weapons to the attempted blackmail [intento de extorsion] is being used and I am certain that they will invent other things. This situation seems to me not dangerous but improper and there can be no doubt that these actions, such as the diversion of the aircraft, were possible because these gentlemen have protectors in Spain--because they have very influential friends there.

The cooperation between Spain and the USSR is very advantageous but certain groups do not like it. There are some people who believe that any relations should be checked. Let us call things by their proper name.

[Question] What is that name, Mr Minister?

[Answer] I am a representative of the Soviet Government and if I say something specific, I must refer to the things which I know. I have no doubt that the aircraft was diverted and that Makarov was approached at Barajas Airport by the same people who in Tenerife had attempted to induce him to remain in Spain and who in Madrid--I repeat--told him: "We are representatives of a U.S. special service." All this makes me very angry because there is a certain group who directed the operation, although they were not Spanish.

## CANADIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONVENTION OPENS 6 JAN

### CPSU Greeting

LD091519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[Text] To the 24th Communist Party of Canada [CPC] convention:

Dear comrades:

The CPSU Central Committee sends fraternal greetings to the delegates to the 24th CPC Convention and through them to all Canadian communists. Your prestige is based on tireless struggle for the interests of the working class and working farmers and the resolute defense of Canada's sovereignty and independent foreign policy course. We wish you success in the implementation of the tasks set by the convention and the realization of your constructive program to solve the country's economic, social and national problems.

In the present complex international situation, when imperialism is stepping up its opposition to positive changes and is creating new obstacles in the path of detente, there is no task more urgent than to strengthen the international solidarity of the working people and all democratic forces in the struggle for lasting peace and against a new escalation in the arms race liable to increase the threat of nuclear catastrope. The CPC is making its worthy contribution to this cause, resolutely opposing new types of nuclear missile weapons and the NATO decisions which undermine the detente process and are extremely dangerous for national independence and the very lives of peoples.

Loyal to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the communist CPC consistently advocates the cohesion of the international communist movement.

Soviet people highly value your party's efforts to develop good-neighborly relations between our countries in the name of friendship between the peoples of Canada and the Soviet Union.

The CPSU Central Committee wishes Canadian communists success in their noble activity for the good of their people and in the struggle for democracy, social progress and lasting peace.

Long live the Communist Party of Canada!

Long live the friendship between the Canadian and Soviet peoples!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee.

## Opening of Convention

LD091521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[Correspondent N. Bragin dispatch: "Convention Starts Work"]

[Text] Toronto, 5 January--The 24th convention of the country's Communist Party started work here today in Canada's major industrial center.

The convention agenda includes the Central Committee report and discussion of the political resolution determining Canadian communists' basic tasks in the struggle for working people's rights, the country's national interests and the cause of peace and social progress. The election program with which the Communist Party of Canada will stand at the coming general election to the Federal Parliament on 18 February has also been submitted for examination by the convention.

Delegates from various provinces of the country have come to the Canadian Communists' convention.

The delegates include representatives of the working class, farmers, employees, scientific and cultural figures and students.

The convention warmly greeted the Communist Party delegations from a number of countries in Europe, Asia and America. For the first time party delegations from the socialist countries--the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Romania and Vietnam--have been given the opportunity of coming to a Communist Party of Canada convention. The CPSU delegation headed by R.I. Kosolapov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief editor of KOMMUNIST, was greeted with tumultuous applause.

A report on the Central Committee's work over the period which has elapsed since the 23d Communist Party Convention in the fall of 1976 and on the party's tasks at the contemporary stage was delivered at the convention by Comrade William Kashtan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Canada.

## Report on Proceedings

LD091523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[Correspondent N. Bragin dispatch: "For Unity and Cohesion; At the 24th Canadian Communist Party Convention"]

[Excerpts] Toronto, 7 January--For 2 days the Canadian Communists' convention has been discussing the political report of the Central Executive Committee delivered by W. Kashtan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Canada [CPC].

The convention delegates unanimously approved the party's policy of rallying all the country's progressive, democratic forces and extending cooperation with trade unions, the New Democratic Party and other public and political organizations which oppose the domination of the country's economy by multinational and American monopolies and which come out in favor of stronger national independence, the working people's vital interests, or Canada's withdrawal from NATO and peace and disarmament.

The convention delegates sharply condemned the policy being pursued by the country's big capital and leading bourgeois parties--the Conservative and Liberal parties--of waging an offensive against the working people's democratic rights and living standards. The Conservative Government has proved incapable of resolving the problem of inflation, as well as the task of combating unemployment.

Canadian Communists inseparably link the antimonopoly struggle and the struggle in defense of the working people's vital interests and democratic freedoms with the need to deal a decisive rebuff to the aggressive intrigues of the U.S. military-industrial complex and the NATO military, with exposure of imperialism's ideological sabotage and with consistent defense of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism, Prof Frank Cunningham of the University of Toronto, a Communist Party member, declared at the convention. All the speeches by the delegates to the 24th CPC Convention roundly condemned the complicity of the country's ruling circles in the NATO military's extremely dangerous plans to produce and deploy new medium-range nuclear missile weapons in West Europe and the Conservative Government's support for the American administration's provocative threats against Iran and Washington's overtly hostile anti-Soviet actions in connection with the failure of the imperialist conspiracy against Afghanistan:

The 24th CPC Convention unanimously approved the resolution "The Soviet Union Is the Bastion of Peace Throughout the World," which voices profound gratitude to the motherland of October for the outstanding contribution which it is making to the cause of strengthening peace and the peoples' security and freedom. Voicing its support for the new peace initiatives expounded by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the convention demanded that the Canadian Government revise its whole foreign policy course and abandon further support for U.S. actions hostile to the cause of peace. Canadian Communists reaffirmed their determination to strenghten relations of good-neighborliness and friendly cooperation between the peoples of Canada and the Soviet Union.

The Communist Party's election program approved by the convention serves the task of rallying the Canadian working people in the struggle to limit the monopolies' omnipotence and to insure the necessary changes in the country's internal life and foreign policy. The Communists proclaimed their readiness to struggle in the upcoming elections for the creation of a New Democratic majority in Parliament which would also include representatives of the CPC.

The delegations of the fraternal communist and workers parties which addressed the convention after the CPSU delegation, evaluated highly the contribution of Canadian communists to the struggle for the people's vital interests and democratic rights, for the cause of peace and international detente and for the consolidation of the world communist and workers movement's solidarity and unity.

The Canadian Communist convention is continuing its work.

# BOVIN COMMENTS ON BROWN VISIT TO PRC, AFGHAN CONNECTION

LD091141 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jan 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Political observer A. Bovin article: "Short-Sighted Calculations"]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown's official visit to China has begun. This is the first meeting between the top Chinese and U.S. military leaders. Outlining the general political framework of the forthcoming talks, Zbigniew Brzezinski, the U.S. presidential national security advisor stressed that the United States wants to discuss with the Chinese "broad geopolitical problems connected with international stability." We have, Brzezinski noted, "many common and overlapping interests" and we are interested in China being "strong and independent" and that our relations with China "should not be of a tactical nature or aimed against any other side." With regard to the possibility of selling arms to China, Brzezinski said: "Our policy now" consists in selling arms neither to the Soviet Union nor to China "and the defense secretary is not going there to change that policy."

We have already heard all this many times and at first glance this all looks perfectly seemly. Well, why, indeed, should Brown not have a heart to heart talk with his Chinese colleague Xu Xiangqian? Ultimately in our day meetings between ministers have become diplomatic routine.... But the whole point is that we are not faced with a routine occurrence.

Brown's very first utterances on Chinese soil show that a shift of emphasis toward the intensification of Chinese-U.S. cooperation--including military cooperation, and the desire to turn China into a sort of "counterweight" to the Soviet Union--can be clearly glimpsed in the Pentagon's global strategic calculations. Washington not only notes the existence of "common and overlapping" interests but is also actively seeking to expand the sphere of these interests.

The specific changes in this course have evidently not yet been determined clearly enough. A secret report prepared by a group of Defense Department experts for H. Brown which was published in October by the New York TIMES gives some idea of the direction in which the supporters of the Sinicization of U.S. foreign policy are bending matters. The report's authors proceed from the premise that it would be advantageous to the United States "to encourage actions by the Chinese which would aggravate for the Russians the problems of safeguarding security." As possible measures they examine providing China with modern equipment and intelligence, the sale of sophisticated armaments, the production of American armaments by the Chinese themselves, and the holding of joint military maneuvers.

Analyzing this report, the New York TIMES wrote that in the administration there are "three schools or three approaches" to the possibility of playing "the China card."

The first approach is "bluff." That is, the United States would "limit itself to rhetoric alone to make the Russians uneasy."

The second approach is "close ties." It envisages the exchange of intelligence, the installation of U.S. electronic apparatus in China and the creation of conditions for cooperation in the sphere of conventional armaments.

The third approach is "to arm China." This envisages not only the encouragement of the sale of arms to China by the European NATO members but also U.S. supplies of antitank weapons and interceptor aircraft to China. It has already been calculated that China's purchase of a "sufficient quantity" of U.S. military equipment and services would cost it $41-63 billion.

U.S. policy--and this is confirmed by numerous commentaries on Brown's trip--is perhaps evolving now from the first approach toward the second and third. Here all these approaches are united by a single idea: using Beijing's anti-Soviet policy to step up pressure on the Soviet Union and thus improve U.S. global positions. These calculations seem to me shortsighted to say the least. With the present (and foreseeable in the long term) correlation of forces Washington would hardly succeed in compensating for the deterioration of Soviet-U.S. relations by establishing "close ties" with China. This is also admitted by sensible people in Washington.

The main problems of U.S. national security lie on a different plane. It is naive to think that by embarking on the path of confrontation with the Soviet Union the Americans will be able to put right their affairs in the international arena and strengthen their security. The result will rather be the opposite. Incidentally, the Chinese understand this very well. Reports have filtered through to the press about a secret speech by PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua who spoke of the need to "cause a split" between the USSR and the United States, "to split and fragment them." The Chinese leadership has its own logic and its own aims. They regard the stepping up of tension between Moscow and Washington as an important factor expanding the room for China's maneuvers in the world arena. But meanwhile--meanwhile, of course--Beijing is not opposed to squeezing out of its new friends and patrons everything possible in terms of credits and sophisticated technology and, if it can be done, armaments too. But what then?

Then, the Washington geopolitical experts explain, a "strong" China will become a "stabilizing force" in international relations, particularly in Asia. Thus, the Rand Corporation report published on New Years' Eve recommends as the main element of U.S. strategy "the development of mutual relations of security with China with a view to establishing a stabilizing equilibrium in Asia." In this connection you recall the U.S. President's words at the end of January 1979: The new relations between China and the United States, J. Carter said, make it possible to "prevent the spread of violence to adjacent regions and enable people to live in harmony with each other." The world found out what this "harmony" was like on the day China attacked Vietnam. The Vietnam adventure is not a detail. It is in the mainstream of Beijing's overall foreign policy aspirations which are aimed at undermining the relaxation of international tension.

On all the most important issues of world politics--European security, SALT, the talks in Vienna and so on and so forth--China has opposed and continues to oppose any constructive measures aimed at strengthening peace and the peoples' security. Does Washington realize this? Undoubtedly it does. However, the emerging list in U.S. policy toward confrontation with the Soviet Union and the traditional impediment of empire-based concepts prevent Americans from assessing the international situation soberly. Hence the frivolous trumping with the notorious "China card."

In the past few days the Western press has written a great deal about how Brown is trying to reach agreement with the Chinese on "joint efforts" to strengthen "Pakistan's defense." It is a case of using the pretext of the "threat" from Afghanistan to send to Pakistan a stream of U.S. and Chinese weapons. Since no threat from the north actually exists, the "joint efforts" by the United States and China take on a totally different meaning. It is no accident that talks of these efforts has already provoked a wary reaction in Delhi....

The results of H. Brown's visit to Beijing will probably bring further clarification to something substantial in U.S. policy but it is already clear that Washington is playing a game it cannot win.

### Brown Remarks

LD091808 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Oleg Blinov and Valentin Gubernatorov]

[Text] It seems that the Great Wall of China has become a symbol of China's confrontation with other countries. It was there that Brzezinski, U.S. presidential assistant for national security affairs, made his most provocative speeches when he visited China.

Similar statements have now also been heard from Brown, U.S. defense secretary. Strolling along the wall, a REUTER correspondent reports, Brown stated: This wall safely defends China from any outside aggression.

The provocative nature of Brown's words is obvious, for it is well known that no one is planning to attack China. Quite the opposite: Beijing's actions are arousing more and more concern among the world public. Brown's visit has again confirmed that China intends to continue to pursue its aggressive foreign policy course.

Thus XINHUA quotes a statement by Deng Xiaoping made after a meeting with Brown in which the vice premier of the State Council called on the countries of the world to unite around China and the United States against--as he put it--Soviet expansionism. Brown, in turn, announced the United States' decision to equip China with a ground-based satellite tracking station which--and this is admitted even by members of the American delegation--is quite capable of being used for military purposes.

## INCREASED ASSISTANCE TO AFGHANISTAN, PAKISTAN CRITICIZED

### U.S., PRC AID

LD091224 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0130 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Pavel Kasparov]

[Text] According to news agency reports, new plans are being worked out during the visit by U.S. Defense Secretary Brown to Beijing for providing U.S.-Chinese assistance to the counterrevolutionary gangs opposing the legitimate government of Afghanistan. Observers also note that the sides are stopping at nothing in their anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet attacks. For instance, XINHUA quotes a statement by Deng Xiaoping, made after a meeting with Brown, in which the deputy premier of the PRC State Council calls on the countries of the world to join with China and the United States against what he calls Soviet expansionism. To all appearances, such declarations touched the Washington emissary so much that he joyfully proclaimed that the United States had decided to fit out a ground-based satellite tracking station in China. It should be noted that although the station is designed for use for civil purposes, as was reported to journalists, it was admitted by the members of the Brown delegation themselves that it would not be very difficult to use this station for military purposes, particularly if the desire were there.

### Deng Xiaoping Statement to Japanese

LD101006 Moscow TASS in English 0912 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tokyo, January 10, TASS--The Beijing leaders intend to continue the course at interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. This is shown, specifically, by pronouncements of deputy premier of the state council of the PRC Deng Xiaoping at a meeting with a delegation of Japanese parliamentarians held in Beijing. Deng Xiaoping called for "widening assistance to Pakistan". As is known, counter-revolutionary forces guided by the USA and Beijing stage armed operations against the Afghan people from the Pakistani territory.

Head of the Japanese delegation N. Akiyama told newsmen after the conversation that the Chinese leader lauded Washington's measures for curtailing commercial and economic relations with the USSR and urged Japan to participate in the joint steps directed against the USSR and Afghanistan.

Deng Xiaoping's recent statement confirms again that Beijing is teaming up with the reactionary and aggressive circles of the USA and reveals aggressive designs of Chinese expansionists that are seeking further aggravation of the situation in Asia and widening of interference in internal affairs of independent neighbouring states.

## Specialists in Pakistan

LD092125 Moscow TASS in English 2053 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 9, TASS--TASS political news analyst Mikhail Yakovlev reports:

More and more reports are coming in on a step-up by Beijing of aid to the armed formations of Afghan counterrevolutionaries. Several tens of Chinese instructors, specialists on "guerrilla operations," arrived in recent days at those formations' training camps in the territory of Pakistan, according to the British DAILY TELEGRAPH. A large amount of Chinese and U.S. arms, ammunition and other military equipment is being delivered by those bandit nests.

Chinese hegemonists from the very first days of the victory of the April revolution in Afghanistan took course, together with the forces of imperialist reaction, the USA, in the first place, towards drowning in blood the people's revolution in Afghanistan, having discontinued assistance to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan within the framework of earlier coordinated bilateral cooperation programmes, China switched over to giving a direct support to anti-government forces in Afghanistan. Areas adjacent to the Afghan-Pakistani border became a place d'armes for the training of sabotage bands and groups of so-called "insurgents." Trained there by Chinese and Americans, sabotage bands are then moved across the border to Afghanistan. Afghan military units more than once seized large batches of Chinese and U.S.-made arms. The military-strategic Karakorum road linking China and Pakistan serves as one of the ways to deliver arms and ammunition to those camps.

The training of armed bands of Afghan counter-revolutionaries is being coordinated by high-ranking Chinese military officers. It became known to the public that Zhang Tingfa, commander of the Air Force of China, during his stay in Pakistan at the head of a Chinese delegation visited centres of the concentration of Afghan counter-revolutionary forces in the area of Khyber Pass and in other places which directly adjoin the Pakistani-Afghan border. The Afghan authorities possess an irrefutable evidence that traitors to the mother-land also undergo special training at bases located in Chinese territory in Xinjiang Province for carrying out sabotage and terrorist acts in Afghanistan.

Irrefutable facts indicate that Chinese hegemonists in alliance with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary circles for a long time, and particularly intensively in recent months, have been waging an undeclared war against the Afghan people. Plans for further military support to Afghan counter-revolution are now under consideration in Beijing. This is evidenced by the present visit of U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown to Beijing. The FRANCE PRESSE NEWS AGENCY reports in this connection that one of the steps will be aid to Afghan counter-revolutionaries who operate from Pakistani territory. Beijing is once again demonstrating that it acts as a direct partner and ally of imperialism and extreme reaction in their fight against the forces of socialism, national liberation movement and peace throughout the world.

## CORRESPONDENT DISCUSSES JAPAN-USSR TIES, CARTER'S SANCTIONS

OW100512 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 9 Jan 80 OW

[Dispatch by Tokyo correspondent Vladimir Tsvetov]

[Excerpts] The volume of trade between the Soviet Union and Japan has doubled every 5 years. According to Soviet trade experts working in Japan, the total value of trade between the Soviet Union and Japan from 1976 to 1980 will reach $18 billion. At present, over 200 large, medium and small Japanese commercial firms are actively engaged in trade with the Soviet Union. The Japanese-Soviet Joint Economic Committee is now helpful in expediting trade relations and expanding the variety of supplies between the two countries. Thanks to this joint committee, the Soviet Union and Japan have been able to conclude seven basic cooperation agreements designed to develop separate areas of the national economy in East Siberia and the Far East.

Japan and the Soviet Union held a series of roundtable talks in Tokyo in December 1979. The participants in the talks paid much attention to developing cooperation in trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and Japan. In Japan, interest in such cooperation increased as Japan's trade deficit increased, the prices of imported raw materials rose and some capitalist countries increased protective tariffs on Japanese goods.

The Soviet participants in the Japanese-Soviet roundtable discussions pointed out that the Soviet Union was ready to cooperate in the trade and economic fields on a broad, long-term basis, but that a number of circumstances stood in the way of such cooperation. For instance, up to now Japan has refused to sign with the Soviet Union a long-term government-level agreement similar to those signed by the Soviet Union with France, West Germany, Italy and Finland. Such an agreement would be useful in drawing up a long-term plan for Soviet-Japanese economic and trade relations covering 10, 15 or 20 years. It would also be of particular importance to the planned Soviet economy.

The Soviet participants in the Tokyo roundtable talks stressed that there existed the great possibility of developing wide-ranging trade and economic cooperation and that this would be mutually beneficial. But they warned that it would be a serious mistake for anyone to think the Soviet Union had a one-sided interest in this kind of cooperation with Japan or, still worse, to make some political calculation on the assumption of such an interest.

Recently, the United States has publicly unfolded an anti-Soviet, anti-Afghan campaign because of the Soviet assistance being given to Afghanistan to meet the obligations under the Soviet-Afghan treaty. U.S. President Carter has announced that he will take a number of unilateral steps aimed at curtailing trade, economic and other relations with the Soviet Union, and the United States is calling upon Japan and other allies to follow suit. But Japanese business circles are looking upon the U.S. administration's action with [word indistinct] and suspicion. Yesterday's TOKYO SHIMBUN quoted government officials and businessmen as saying that the latest U.S. action was tantamount to a double-edged sword and that it would push the United States itself into a tight corner while the Soviet Union would be able to withstand it completely.

Should Japan be pressured by the United States into taking steps inimical to the Soviet Union, such steps would only serve as a double-edged sword. Japanese business circles clearly understand the importance of trade and economic interchanges between Japan and the Soviet Union for the Japanese economy, particularly concerning the supply of raw materials. In a Tokyo press conference, Nagano, president of the Japan Chamber of Industry and Commerce, said that "at this stage, we are considering neither a change nor the suspension of cooperative Japanese-Soviet economic relations."

## Business Resistance to Trade Cuts

LD081452 Moscow TASS in English 1421 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tokyo, January 8, TASS--Washington's rude pressure on Japan to make it join the U.S. "economic sanctions" against the Soviet Union give rise to concern among the Japanese business circles, and is regarded as a shortsighted policy of President Carter.

According to reports of the local press, Japan's business circles are extremely skeptical about the effectiveness of the U.S. President's measures to cut economic relations with the USSR. Quoting remarks of the representatives of the Ministry for Foreign Trade and Industry, Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and big trading companies of Japan, the newspaper Tokyo SHIMBUN writes today that the American measures have a very dangerous side for the United States, they are a double-edged weapon: They will place the United States into a difficult situation, while the Soviet Union will be able to fully overcome them.

The newspaper YOMIURI writes that unlike the United States, the Soviet Union is Japan's great neighbouring country. And although cooperation with the United States is important for Japan, it should take good care of its relations with the Soviet Union. In this connection the newspaper stresses that Japanese-Soviet economic relations are of great importance for Japan since it is Japan which is primarily interested in cooperation with the Soviet Union in the field of fisheries, timber deliveries, development of natural resources, particularly of the Yakutan natural gas, and Sakhalin oil, etc.

Shigeo Nagano, president of Japan's Chamber of Commerce and Industry, was no less certain on this point. According to the Japanese press, he told a press conference in Tokyo on Monday that we are not going to change or suspend the relations of economic cooperation between Japan and the USSR at the present stage. Japan should think how to ensure its existence and look for appropriate ways for this. He said that he heard that Japan and the USSR had agreed to conclude a third general agreement on timber logging. It became necessary because Japan is experiencing a lack of timber. Shigeo Nagano stressed that it is necessary to separate economics from diplomacy.

## JAPANESE PROTESTS AGAINST U.S. BASES REPORTED

LD071520 Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 7 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tokyo, January 7, TASS--TASS correspondent Gennadiy Gavrilenko writes:

A movement of protest is broadening in Japanese islands against the military presence of the United States, for dismantling all U.S. military bases and installations in the country's territory.

In the course of three days wrathful voices of Japanese peace champions could be heard in the campaign of protest against the U.S. military bases outside the U.S. Atsugi naval airforce base. In these actions, held on the initiative of 41 organizations of Japanese peace champions, including the Japanese Peace Committee, the All-Japan Council for on Atomic and Nuclear and Other Weapons, hundreds of activists of the country's anti-war movement took part.

The resolutions adopted in the course of those massive actions stress the determination of Japan's peace forces to step up the movement of protest against the continuing actual occupation of Japanese territory by U.S. Armed Forces.

The United States keeps in Japan 140 military bases and objectives, in which 50,000 servicemen are stationed. Among them are such enormous military strategic complexes as Okinawa, where a U.S. Marine Corps is permanently stationed. The Marine Corps has been included by the Pentagon into the quick-reaction corps--a gendarme force of U.S. imperialism for the suppression of "disobedient" peoples.

Not far from Tokyo is located the huge Yokota transshipping base of the U.S. airforce, which was used by the Pentagon for the supply of the U.S. troops, which waged aggressive wars in the Korean Peninsula and in Indochina. South of the Japanese capital is one of the main bases of the U.S. Seventh Fleet Yokosuka, from where ships flying the flag of the United States go for a "show of force" to the shores of the Middle and Near East as well as other Asian countries. Stationed in the U.S. Iwakuni Airbase, according to Japanese press reports, is personnel trained in handling nuclear weapons, and aircraft for the delivery of these mass destruction weapons are based [there].

The main aim of the continuing U.S. military presence in Japan is to keep the mounting national liberation movement in Asia, including in Japan itself, [in] its sights. With this aim the Pentagon and the whole huge propaganda machinery of Washington does not stint slanders and provocative slanderous attacks against the Soviet Union, while spreading lies about some "Soviet menace," which does not exist in fact.

## PRAVDA CITES JCP'S MIYAMOTO ON RELATIONS WITH CCP

LD081413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Position of Japan Communist Party"]

[Text] Tokyo, 3 January--In an interview with NHK, the Japanese Broadcasting Corporation, K. Miyamoto, chairman of the Japan Communist Party [JCP] Central Committee Presidium, touched on the Japanese communists' attitude toward the present Beijing leadership.

Noting that China's foreign policy course is based on anti-Sovietism, the JCP leader stated that, proceeding from this premise, Beijing acquiesces in any actions by the imperialists aimed at an arms race in the world.

In Asia, he said, there is a sort of political alliance among Japan, the United States and China based on the Japanese-U.S. military alliance. These countries are in fact colluding with a view to confrontation with the Soviet Union.

The Japanese communists who oppose the Japanese-U.S. militarist alliance do not consider an improvement in relations with the CCP to be possible as long as its leadership follows in the wake of such a policy, Miyamoto stressed.

## MONGOLIA'S BATMONH PRESENTS MEDALS TO SOVIET MILITARY LEADERS

LD091449 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Presentation of Mongolian Awards"]

[Text] The presentation of the commemorative medal "Victory at Halhiyn Gol" to a group of prominent Soviet military commanders took place on 5 January at the Mongolian Embassy in Moscow. They were awarded by decree of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium in connection with the 40th anniversary of the victory of Soviet and Mongolian forces over the Japanese aggressors in the Halhiyn Gol River region in 1939.

The medals were presented to the Soviet military commanders by J. Batmonh, member of the Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers. He cordially congratulated the recipients and wished them success in their work.

The recipients included marshal of the Soviet Union, N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; USSR Deputy defense ministers Army General V.F. Tolubko, Army General I.G. Pavolvskiy, Ch Mar Avn P.S. Kutakhov, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, Army General S.K. Kurkotkin; Army General A.T. Altunin, Col Gen Engr. V.M. Shabanov, Col Gen Engr N.F. Shestopalov; Army General N.N. Shkadov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Cadre Directorate; and also Marshal of the Soviet Union I.Kh. Bagramyan and other marshals, generals and admirals.

On behalf of the recipients Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov warmly thanked the MPRP Central Committee, the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium and the Mongolian Government for the award.

Attending the presentation of the award were D. Gotob, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR and Maj Gen Ts. Sodnomdarjaa, military attache to the Mongolian Embassy in the Soviet Union.

## SOVIET CORRESPONDENTS INTERVIEW AFGHAN OFFICIALS

### National Defense Minister Rafi'

LD091330 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0947 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, January 9, TASS--Special correspondents Yuriy Kornilov and Leonid Biryukov report: "Attempts of the imperialist circles of the United States to use the Beijing hegemonists for the purpose of knocking together some kind of "common front" for interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and undermining the gains of the April revolution represent extremely dangerous plans threatening peace and security in the region. Those imperialist and reactionary forces which have still not abandoned the hope of reversing the development of events in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], to undermine traditional Afghan-Soviet friendship and to intimidate the courageous and noble Afghan people ought to know that it now has at its disposal all that is necessary to appropriately rebuff any external encroachments on its freedom, independence and sovereignty, DRA Minister of National Defense Mohammad Rafi' said in an interview with TASS correspondents.

The enemies of Afghanistan and its people, the minister said, have been subjecting our country to fierce attacks for a long time. Numerous facts testify that U.S. imperialist circles and the Beijing leadership are behind the armed bandit groupings. It is they who organize and finance the training of terrorists and saboteurs from among the counterrevolutionary rabble which has entrenched itself in Pakistan. It is they who plant their agents in our country and who unleash a frantic propaganda ballyhoo in an attempt to smirch Afghanistan and its independent foreign policy, to slander our friends and at the same time to divert the attention of the international public from their own aggressive actions in various parts of the world.

It is impossible not to see that the policy of the current Washington administration which has adopted the course of torpedoing detente and resurrecting the imperialist "gunboat policy" with regard to independent countries and peoples has much in common with the hegemonist course of Beijing, which is making territorial claims on its neighbors and is openly threatening "to teach a lesson" to those who do not wish to conduct their policy in accordance with the formulas of the current Chinese rulers.

Afghanistan, the minister stressed in conclusion, has won its freedom in the struggle against colonialism and imperialism. Nobody will succeed in forcing the Afghan people to give up their gains, with regard to the DRA Armed Forces, They unanimously support the new leadership of the DRA and are ready to rebuff any attacks by external enemies of our country and to uphold the independence and territorial integrity of the fatherland.

### Deputy Prime Minister Keshtmand

LD091502 Moscow TASS in English 1749 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, January 9, TASS--Special TASS correspondents Yuriy Kornilov and Leonid Biryukov report:

Vigorous, truly nationwide support for the broad program of the new leadership of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan aimed at the implementation of the most important tasks of the April revolution, cohesion of the entire people, consolidation of unity and enhancement of the role of the party, restoration of the revolutionary law and order--such are the first and most important specific features of the present stage of the development of Afghanistan, Deputy Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Deputy Prime Minister Sultan Ali Keshtmand told the TASS correspondents.

Our people is faced with truly historic task, that of all-out consolidation and development of progressive sociopolitical foundations of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, carrying the anti-feudal, national and democratic revolution to complete victory, he stressed.

Though less than a fortnight has passed since the overthrow of the bloody clique of Amin that acted at the bid of imperialist forces and tries to undermine our revolution, much has already been achieved over this short period.

A truly democratic constitution of the Republic is now being worked out. The political power of the people will be exercised through the National Council and local councils. The elections of deputies to the General Assembly will be carried out on the basis of complete equality by secret ballot. The decree on general amnesty of political prisoners has been adopted. More than 4,000 people were released in Kabul alone under this decree. Among them there are many genuine patriots, including members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

As far as Afghanistan's socioeconomic prospects go, Sultan Ali Keshtmand said, it should be noted that the general outlines of the five-year development plan were advanced already in the first months after the April revolution. Now after the necessary correctives were made in this plan, it will be actively implemented. "Work to Jobless," "Land to Peasants," "Illiteracy Is Enemy of the Revolution," these are the slogans summing up the essence of the most important social and economic transformations whose implementation our people is seeking now. Liquidation of the vestiges of feudalism, widening of the state sector in the economy, assistance and encouragement of artesans, medium and small land-owners, implementation of further stages of the democratic land reform--such are our urgent tasks.

The new Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan declared that revolutionary Afghanistan goes along the course of the principled policy of peace based on active and positive neutrality. But no one must view our peacefulness as weakness. Afghanistan is determined to rebuff any intrigues of the forces of imperialism, colonialism, reaction that continue encroaching on our sovereignty and freedom, that interfere in our internal affairs.

Unanimous support for the ideals of the April revolution, unity and cohesion of the people is an earnest that our revolution will be confidently advancing, that the sprouts of new life that already appeared in the Ancient Afghan land will bear rich and beautiful fruit, Sultan Ali Keshtmand said in conclusion.

## AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER IN NEW YORK THANKS SOVIETS FOR HELP

LD101005 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The people and Government of Afghanistan express profound gratitude to the Soviet Union, which came to our aid in one of the most difficult periods of Afghan history. We are convinced that thanks to this fraternal aid and cooperation with the Soviet Union we will overcome all difficulties, defend the gains of the April revolution and protect the sovereignty and independence of our country.

This was stated to a TASS correspondent by Shah Mohammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, who arrived in New York in connection with discussion in the United Nations of the so-called Afghan question, imposed by the United States, its allies and China.

The fraternal support on the part of the Soviet Union has enabled the Afghan people to repel the imminent threat from outside, the minister said. Without this timely aid the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity would have been trampled on and all gains of the April revolution annihilated. The old ways would have been restored in the country.

## TARAKI'S WIDOW SENDS LETTER TO CARTER HITTING SUPPORT FOR AMIN

LD091600 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1515 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

["Letter From Nur Bibi Taraki to U.S. President Carter"--TASS headline]

[Text] Kabul, 9 January (TASS)--The Bakhtar agency today distributed the text of a letter to U.S. President Carter from Nur Bibi Taraki, widow of Nur Mohammad Taraki, first chairman of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Revolutionary Council. The letter says in part:

Mr President:

As you know, a people's revolution took place in Afghanistan in April 1978. No doubt you are also aware that this revolution was carried out by the national armed forces under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, of which Nur Mohammad Taraki, my late husband, had been the leader since the moment of its foundation. The April revolution was accomplished in the interests of the overwhelming majority of our people. Therefore, it is no accident that it was greeted with excitement and enthusiasm by my dear compatriots.

During the subsequent period of time until the middle of September 1979, my husband, as the legitimate head of state and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, worked tirelessly to create a new prosperous Afghanistan. However, in September of last year the plotter and apostate Amin, not shrinking from the most perfidious methods, treacherously and basely seized power in the country. He killed my husband, who I repeat was the legitimate head of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and all our family, including me, were thrown into a terrible prison.

Mr President, I and all honest Afghans are roused to anger and indignation by the fact that you are trying to protect the criminal and murderer Amin. You permit yourself to call him the "legitimate president" of Afghanistan. Your words insult the memory of my dead husband, Nur Mohammad Taraki, villainously murdered by Amin and his butchers. Who can only be judged as blasphemers of the memory of the thousands of innocent Afghan patriots and fighters for the freedom and happiness of their motherland whom they tortured.

I unfortunately had occasion to be a witness to the crimes of this bloodthirsty band which did not spare even women and children. I myself and those close to me were among those who fell victim to the crimes of Amin and his henchmen. Now that the party created by my late husband, its glorious sons and daughters, and all Afghan patriots have cleansed our dear homeland Afghanistan of criminals, you are taking under your protection those whom the people have cursed for their evil deeds.

Why, Mr President, were you silent when they committed the foul murder of my husband, the legitimate president of the free Afghan state and people, a man who gave his whole life for the happiness and bright future of his compatriots? Why, Mr President, did you not display your present concern when the murderer and traitor Amin was imprisoning, torturing and killing true Afghan patriots, old people, women and children?

I am happy and proud that our children, students and continuers of the cause of my late husband, Nur Mohammad Taraki, have again ignited the torch of freedom and have restored justice in our home. They have always fought for the happiness of our deprived people and the people supported them. The people believe in them and will go with them to the end in the cause of defending our homeland and revolution.

Mr President, we Afghans love freedom, peace and justice more than our lives and are ready to shed our blood for their sake. We will bring about order in our own house and we demand that no one prevent us from proceeding along the road which we have chosen for ourselves. We wish your country no ill and are doing it no harm. Just the opposite is happening! It is your government which is rendering covert and open support to those dark forces which are acting against our people.

I am convinced that the cause for which my husband, Nur Mohammad Taraki, gave his life, will conquer and the freedom-loving Afghan people will achieve happiness and prosperity. [Signed] Nur Bibi Taraki.

## SITUATION IN KABUL REPORTED 'BACK TO NORMAL,' PAPER CITED

LD091556 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1500 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Continuing military provocations against Afghanistan by the country's enemies have aroused the indignation of the Afghan people. Here is a dispatch from our correspondent in Afghanistan:

Every day brings new reports about the crimes of saboteurs sent to Afghanistan from abroad. They blow up bridges, destroy highways, burn down villages and schools and brutally murder peasants and representatives of local government. Recently the security forces arrested a group of saboteurs who had been trained to kill and plunder at the camp [word indistinct] near the Pakistani city of Peshawar and at [words indistinct] and wait in Pakistan. Among the arrested were people misled by imperialist propaganda and plain criminals.

(Abdol Gol), (Abdol Malik) and (Abdol Wazir) confessed during the investigation that American and Chinese instructors had been training them for 3 months according to a program similar to the one used to train American commandos during the war in Vietnam. Their group was ordered to smuggle 50 rifles and submachineguns, 200 grenades and 25,000 cartridges into Afghanistan. All arms and ammunition were made in the United States, Pakistan or China. The bandits were to set up a camp near the [word indistinct] and wait for reinforcements from Pakistan to start sabotage in the area.

A few days ago several groups of armed saboteurs, each numbering from 40 to 60 men, were sent to an area south of the town of Jalalabad. The newspaper KABUL NEW TIMES said that Afghanistan's enemies spent millions of dollars to train and send counterrevolutionary groups to a sovereign country and at the same time hypocritically appeal to the Security Council. It is common knowledge that the CIA is behind these subversive activities and that the CIA sends its agents to our country, says the paper.

A prominent religious figure (Abdol Aziz Sadiq) told foreign newsmen that the United States had long been acting as the enemy of Islam on the international scene. The United States propped up the regime of the shah in Iran and supported that international criminal who was guilty of massacring hundreds of thousands of Muslims. The United States (?hatched) plots agaisnt the Muslim countries of the Middle East and has set up the so-called quick reaction forces to protect the interests of corporations. The United States fostered and armed Zionists and at the same time the United States was brazenly intriguing against Afghanistan, shamming concern for the independence of Afghanistan and posing as a friend of Islam.

Despite continuing provocations, the situation in Kabul is back to normal. All industrial enterprises work as usual and all government offices and shops are open. All Kabul's mosques have been reopened. The people of Afghanistan are guarding the gains of the April revolution.

## IZVESTIYA CORRESPONDENTS QUOTE KABUL MAYOR, WITNESS PRISONERS' RELEASE

LD091405 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jan 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Special correspondents V. Kassis and K. Rashidov reportage: "Loyalty to the Revolution"]

[Text] Kabul--Kabul Mayor Sher Aga, a tall, smart, middle aged man, gave us a hearty welcome. Although he was very busy he answered all our questions willingly.

"I know" he said, "that Kabul today is the focus of attention of radio stations and the press, including the hostile press which is distorting the true state of affairs. In addition to what you can see here for yourselves I can only add that all municipal departments are working normally."

Sher Aga noted that, despite existing difficulties in the country's internal and external political situation, work on the inplementation of the general plan for the Afghan capital's development adopted after the April revolution is being continued. The main problem--the construction of housing for the working people--is also being resolved successfully. Referring to the anti-Soviet hysteria fueled by the United States and Beijing the mayor of Kabul said: We have no foreign military bases in our country. Our republic has always traveled a path of active neutrality and nonalinement and has struggled for peace and security in the region and throughout the world. The popular saying has it that an uneasy conscience betrays itself. Thus the United States, now interfering flagrantly in sovereign Afghanistan's internal affairs, is trying to camouflage the aggressive policy it is pursuing worldwide. Just take the following fact: The Americans now have over 2,500 military bases in 114 countries. They would like, through their agents and political stooges like Hafizollah Amin, to impose their will on our people too, but they will never succeed in doing so, for the truth is on our side and the Afghan people's sincere and loyal friends--the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries--are with us.

...The sky is clear over Kabul now and the sun is shining although the temperature remains below zero and there are even real frosts at night. Nonetheless the streets are always crowded. On the day we are describing the sea of humanity around Pushtunistan Square was truly boundless. A meeting was taking place here between the city dwellers and their compatriots who had been languishing in Polee Charkhi political prison. [paragraph continues]

By a special decree of the new Government of Afghanistan, signed by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the prison gates were opened to all those who had been imprisoned without cause, without trial or investigation.

That morning an endless stream of motor vehicles three and at times four abreast extended almost 15 km from the city to the prison gates. It seemed as though all the Afghan capital's transport facilities had come here. In taxis, buses and private cars people drove to this citadel which had long inspired terror in order to take part personally in this event of import for all Afghans.

Local and foreign journalists, including ourselves, were able not only to see this moving picture when hundreds of people long separated from their relatives and friends finally saw this day of freedom but also to talk with these people.

A tall intellectual man who had only just left his prison cell answered our questions with emotion:

"I am a doctor of economic sciences, a university professor. I knew, I believed that the truth would triumph! I give thanks to our People's Democratic Party and our government for finding with in themselves the strength and courage to overcome the darkness and destroy the traitors and agents of imperialism who had fought their way to power. The sun of freedom shines again over our motherland!"

A 70-year-old peasant from Samangan Province--whose family of 35 people, including women, old men and children, had been arrested and imprisoned on a frameup--concurred.

We who witnessed these events would like to note particularly that despite the naturally intense human feelings the morale situation here was by no means distressing. People not only rejoiced, embraced and kissed but in their entire demeanor you could sense a sort of determination and will, the desire to fight in the Afghan patriots' closely serried ranks for the honor, freedom and independence of their motherland, against external and internal reaction, for a new, happy society.

"We are well aware," the worker (Isa Akhamad) told us, "that there is no revolution without a struggle. We are prepared for this struggle and we are confident we will win it since the ideas of the April revolution are dear and close to our people who have now come to the defense of its gains."

## GLUKHOV JUSTIFIES SOVIET ACTION IN AFGHANISTAN

LD091215 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[Yu. Glukhov article: "Rebuffing Imperialist Aggression"]

[Text] The mouthpieces of Western and Beijing propaganda have recently launched a noisy slander campaign around events in Afghanistan. This excess of hysteria itself betrays its organizers. They are beside themselves because of the failure of imperialism's plans in that region where it was gambling on military aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA].

The DRA came up against this external aggression from the earliest days of the April revolution. In essence a broad alliance of forces hostile to the Afghan revolution was formed during 1978 and 1979. The conspiracy against the DRA was headed by imperialist circles in the United States, Britain and certain other countries and by the Beijing leaders. Pakistani territory was used as the main bridgehead, and Afghan counterrevolutionary groupings who found refuge outside Afghanistan as the main instrument. The conspiracy's aim was to stifle the revolution by means of sabotage, subversive acts, armed provocations and direct intervention and to turn Afghanistan into an imperialist bridgehead.

To become convinced of this you only have to look at the facts.

In January 1979 a conference of Afghan revolutionary leaders was held on Pakistani territory. It was decided to organize a so-called "struggle committee". Schedules for armed actions were established and questions of collaboration with representatives of "friendly states" supplying the conspirators with weapons, money and subversive materials were examined. Similar meetings attended by invited agents of "friendly states" also took place later.

The U.S. CIA established active contacts with the reactionary Afghan organization the "Muslim Brotherhood." In July the Pakistani weekly MILLAT reported the transfer of the CIA regional headquarters from Tehran to Pakistan. From there it was entrusted with keeping its "sights" on the course of events in both Afghanistan and Iran. It is no secret that American intelligence, the journal wrote, is entertaining plans for the formation of a "greater Baluchestan" which would include territories belonging to Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan and for its utilization for interference in the internal affairs of the states of that region.

Armed formations supported by the CIA began to cooperate with the groupings of Maoist agents known as "Sholy Javid" and "Sorkha." Many members of these groupings underwent special training in China and were sent into Afghan territory with the Chinese authorities' assistance to carry out subversive and terrorist acts. After cutting off aid to the DRA granted within the framework of previously agreed bilateral cooperation programs, China switched to granting direct aid to antigovernment forces in Afghanistan. Even now its advisers are preparing armed formations which are being sent across the border into Afghanistan. When a high-ranking Chinese delegation headed by Zhang Tingfa, commander of the Chinese Air Force, visited Pakistan, it inspected the centers of concentration of Afghan counterrevolutionary forces--the Khyber Pass and other regions in close proximity to the Pakistan-Afghanistan border.

As early as last April 12 camps were operating on Pakistani territory where under the leadership of U.S., Chinese and Egyptian "instructors" detachments were being formed and trained for armed actions and major operations involving the military invasion of Afghanistan were being prepared. Later the number of such camps increased considerably.

The scale of the foreign aggression can be judged, for instance, from the report in Britain's THE DAILY TELEGRAPH. In late October military operations were being carried out by interventionists in 12 of Afghanistan's 28 provinces, including the provinces of Nangarhar, Paktia, Konar, Zabol, Ghazni, Oruzgan, Ghowr, Parvan, Baghlan and Laghman.

In late November 1979 a meeting was organized between leaders of armed formations and the Afghan emigree bourgeoisie. It was held in Munich, where the CIA has one of its headquarters and also its subversive radio centers. The meeting place showed unambiguously who is directing the course of the intervention against Afghanistan.

The entire course of events confirms that revolutionary Afghanistan has run up against overt and unprecedented interference in its internal affairs. In practice an undeclared war has been waged against the Afghan people throughout recent months. The aim has been to deprive them of the right to determine their own destiny and of the opportunity to build a life in accordance with their aspirations and vital interests and to follow the path of progress and peace.

The Soviet Union warned repeatedly of the serious nature of the imperialist military interference in Afghan affairs and cautioned against such actions. However, despite these warnings the scale of aggression increased.

The measures which have been adopted to defend Afghanistan's independence and sovereignty are dictated exclusively by the need to counter the imperialist interference--this is a reaction to the actions of the imperialists and their stooges. The measures are intended to give the Afghan people the conditions for normal life and labor and to protect them against external danger. The responsibility for the persistence of the situation which has arisen around Afghanistan rests wholly and completely with imperialist circles. They must stop weaving conspiracies and intrigues against the young republic and put an end to armed interference in the DRA's affairs.

However, imperialist circles have not renounced their plans for undermining the April revolution and are seeking a pretext for further interference in the Afghan people's affairs. The United States is trying to artificially inflate the so-called "Aghan question" in the United Nations and mobilize its NATO allies in a propgaganda campaign against the DRA and its true friends and is at the same time stepping up its military forces and preparing new bases in the Near and Middle East, deciding to deliver weapons to Pakistan and planning an economic blockade and punitive actions with respect to Iran.

As AFP reported, plans are also being considered for further military support for the Afghan counterrevolution. These plans are being coordinated with a number of countries, including the PRC, where U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown now is visiting. One step, the agency reports, will be to grant aid through Pakistan, from whose territory the Afghan counterrevolutionaries are operating. This aid is not being advertised, since, according to AFP, "excessive publicity on this score will only complicate Pakistan's position." Meanwhile the Afghan counterrevolution, as it receives this support, is uniting its armed formations and declaring that it will wage a "war of attrition" against the DRA.

The unscrupulous game around Afghanistan embarked on by imperialist circles with Chinese participation is fraught with dangerous consequences. But as in the past, it will not bring them success. The peoples are exposing the intrigues of imperialism and hegemonism and expressing solidarity with the DRA.

## WESTERN CAMPAIGN IN DEFENSE OF AMIN VIEWED AS 'GROSS INTERFERENCE'

LD091021 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jan 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[R. Moseyev "Rejoinder": "In the Form of Two Faced Janus"]

[Text] The people's revolution in Afghanistan has entered a crucial new stage of its historic development. Having put an end to the corrupt and dictatorial Amin regime, the Afghans have begun implementing a program of genuine democratic transformations in the country, for a return to the ideals of the April 1978 revolution. The initiated process of progressive changes in Afghanistan has been greeted by the international public with sincere joy and profound understanding. All who value the interests of peace and justice are resolutely on the side of the Afghan people's courageous struggle for freedom and national independence.

However, the decision made by the Afghan people to determine their destiny themselves has evoked a turbid wave of slander and anger in the camp of Afghanistan's enemies. And the more confident the step of the Afghan revolution becomes and the more closely the people rally around the republic's new leadership, the more loudly and frenziedly the voices of international reaction are heard. These days many bourgeois mass news media in the West and in the United States in particular--are bending over backward in chorus with Beijing propaganda to cast aspersions on the Afghan revolution and to sow seeds of mistrust in relations between the Afghan and Soviet peoples. And, as always when imperialism suffers defeat, the irritating old "canard" of the imaginary "Soviet threat" is brought into play.

Raining down floods of slander on the leadership of Democratic Afghanistan, which turned to the Soviet Union for assistance at a difficult time for the country, the U.S. propaganda machine is now trying to somehow whitewash the regime of Amin, who, to use President Carter's words, supposedly was the lawful president of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan."

Meanwhile it would be appropriate to recall that only a few weeks ago American propaganda was maintaining the reverse with the active support of the White House. "Amin's hands are stained with blood," America's TIME magazine wrote last October, accusing the regime of the deposed dictator of all mortal sins. "The Amin government," the Los Angeles TIMES declared, "cruelly persecutes all sections of Afghan society, including Muslims. It enjoys no support in the country and is propped up only by bayonets." The other "big" U.S. press also expressed itself in similar spirit.

And now that the Afghan people have put an end to the hated regime once and for all and embarked on the path of independent development, Washington is shedding crocodile tears for the Amin regime.

The provocative, inflammatory nature of such nostalgia is obvious. For it is no secret that events in Afghanistan are developing plainly contrary to the expectations of the U.S. ruling circles. Their plans aimed at turning Afghanistan into a bridgehead for anit-Soviet actions are crumbling. And bourgeois propaganda, as always in such cases, showing itself in the form of a two-faced Janus, has mounted a hostile campaign against Afghanistan's legitimate government.

On the other hand, as the progressive press points out, the West is doing its utmost to raise a ballyhoo over "Amin's 'illegal' removal" in order somehow to justify its interference in the affairs of countries in the Near and Middle East and, in particular, to aggravate the situation over Iran.

These are the real ins and outs of the campaign being mounted by the United States "in defense" of Amin--which essentially constitutes gross interference in the internal affairs of independent Afghanistan.

ATTEMPTS BY 'INTERNATIONAL REACTION' TO SUBVERT AFGHAN REVOLUTION SCORED

NC091531 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 8 Jan 80 NC

[Second part of series of three talks entitled "The Truth on the Incidents in Afghanistan"]

[Excerpts] [Words indistinct] Overt accusatory and defamatory news and information is being published by the Western press and by those supporting seditious and destructive acts against the Afghan revolution. The flame of the plot laid by the imperialists against the Afghan revolution can clearly be seen. It is not necessarily a secret that the play of intervention was produced by veteran saboteurs of spying organizations of imperialist countries and, above all, of the United States who were trying to use Afghanistan as their trump card after their defeat in Iran, the dismemberment of the CENTO bloc and the fruitlessness of their policies in the Persian Gulf and Middle East.

For some months international reaction has been using Afghan immigrants, who fled Afghanistan and found asylum in Pakistan and other neighboring countries, as tools and elements to organize counterrevolutionary plots and antigovernment rebellions. But actually they are not immigrants, but saboteurs who, having fled, have been deprived of possibilities to exploit the toiling people; they have been hiding outside the country and basically in Pakistan.

The enemies of Democratic Afghanistan logically consider the effective and model force of the anti-imperialist popular revolution and the true and obvious results to be the basic threats to their interests because they herald progressive, social and economic changes due to the revolution to the farmers' and workers' families. It is especially for this reason that the saboteurs sent from abroad and other reactionary and imperialist mercenaries cruelly torture and kill people such as teachers, doctors, officials in charge of land reform and party workers who are regarded by the simple and average people of Afghanistan as the source of obvious improvement of their lives and the patrons of revolution.

The enemies of the Afghan revolution resort to savage methods, so much so that these criminals sever the arms of children who attend schools established by the democratic republic. But the majority of the Afghan workers have risen to support the Afghan revolution and are giving crushing replies to the reactionary and imperialistic plots.

International reaction does not stop at efforts to turn Afghanistan back to its prerevolutionary state. It should be noted that although Afghanistan has several times appealed to its neighbors, the destructive activities from abroad--led by imperialist circles and the CIA--not only have not stopped, but have recently notably increased. Camps have been established in Pakistan under the leadership of American, Chinese, Pakistani and Egyptian advisers and drilling officers. Here, groups of bandits and saboteurs have been organized, taught to use Western and Chinese manufactured arms and sent to Afghanistan.

How can it be considered a simple coincidence that one of the Afghan counterrevolutionary leaders went to Washington exactly on the eve of the rebellion in Herat and was accepted at the U.S. State Department as a high-level official? Nor is the flood of representatives of American spying organizations to countries neighboring Afghanistan, especially Pakistan, accidental.

These representatives are especially notorious for their destructive activities in Muslim countries of the East. The Chinese seditionists are also trying to keep up with the American imperialists in their malicious and destructive activities. For instance, last spring a high-powered Chinese delegation headed by Zhang Tingfa the Chinese Air Force commander--when visiting Pakistan--visited the Afghan borderline as well; in other words, the same areas where bandits and saboteurs are trained to be dispatched to Afghanistan. Also on Chinese territory there are training camps for anti-Afghan aggressive forces.

The imperialists' aggressive efforts and activities from abroad aimed at Afghanistan have intensified, especially recently. Some days ago the U.S. Government announced that it will grant immediate military aid to Pakistan and there is no doubt that this military aid will be used to arm groups to attack Afghanistan.

Western bourgeois papers clearly write that during his visit to Beijing U.S. Defense Secretary Brown is trying to pesuade the Chinese leaders to further increase their military aid to groups being sent to Afghanistan to fight the legal Afghan Government.

The imperialists have not limited their seditious and anti-Afghan instigations to those from abroad but have increased their direct activities in Afghanistan aimed at overthrowing the democratic regime of that country. Dear listeners, we shall discuss this in the last part of our series of talks which can be heard tomorrow at the same time.

## REPORTAGE ON FOREIGN REACTION TO AFGHAN EVENTS

### Citation of Indian Paper

LD100940 Moscow TASS in English 0820 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Delhi, January 10, TASS--Facts show convincingly that the United States interferes in internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the newspaper PATRIOT stresses. Members of staff of the Central Intelligence Agency take part in training gangs of terrorists in special camps in the Pakistani territory. These gangs are formed of counter-revolutionary emigrant elements and are trained in order to be sent into Afghanistan. Armed counter-revolutionaries raid populated localities, brutally murder peaceful people, destroy industrial projects and crops. As is known, Washington is urging Pakistan to step up the subversive activity against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The U.S. undersecretary of state and other representatives of the U.S. administration declare for the United States giving lavish financial aid to Pakistan. There is no doubt that these funds are planned to be spent for the widening of interference in the affairs of the Afghan people, PATRIOT writes.

### Solidarity Statements

LD091822 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Aden, January 9, TASS--An official Foreign Ministry spokesman of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen has issued a statement on the slanderous propaganda campaign pursued by imperialist mass media against the Afghan people.

We are of the view that the position of solidarity taken by the Soviet Union is a guarantee against the threat hanging over the Democratic Afghanistan, the document says. The actions of the Soviet Union have resulted in the elimination of the danger of an aggressive war in the region which was prepared by world imperialism headed by the United States.

Rome, January 9, TASS--The Communist Party of Israel has resolutely condemned the provocative campaign unleashed by Washington against the Soviet Union because of its fraternal assistance to the Afghan people.

A statement of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of Israel released here says that the United States is responsible for the bloody events in Chile, is grossly interfering in the internal affairs of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America in order to impose reactionary regimes on them. For already several months now, Washington, through Pakistan, has been organizing armed interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

The statement reaffirms solidarity with the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and gives a high assessment to the internationalist assistance given by the Soviet Union to the people of Afghanistan. The Communist Party of Israel stresses that the protection of the gains of the April revolution and of Afghanistan's independence is in the interests of all peoples, the interests of peace, detente and international security.

Brussels, January 9, TASS--The United States and some of its allies, says a statement by the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belgium, have used the giving by the Soviet Union of military assistance to Afghanistan as a pretext to intensify the cold war policy.

The developments in Afghanistan, the document points out, have been brought about by the schemes of U.S. imperialism, and its local stooges, which were defeated, as was also the case in Iran, by the national liberation movement. Imperialists are going out of their way in trying to protect the interests of the international oil mafia, its political and military positions based on the strategy of encircling the Soviet Union, a strategy which the United States has never abandoned and which has the support of the Chinese authorities.

Buenos Aires, January 9, TASS--A statement of the Paraguay's Communist Party released in Asuncion stresses that at present the Afghan people is deciding its own destiny, building a new life free from capitalist oppression and exploitation which caused the fury of all the imperialist forces. The United States, some of its allies and the Maoist leaders of China are resorting to provocations and armed aggression against Afghanistan.

True to the principles of proletarian internationalism the Soviet Union has, at the request of the Afghan Government, helped the latter to frustrate the designs of imperialism and reaction, the document says.

## Haq's NEWSWEEK Interview

LD091620 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] New York, January 9, TASS--An arrogant interview given by the President of Pakistan Ziaul Haq to NEWSWEEK magazine has attracted attention in United Nations circles. In the interview he intimated that "there will be no end" to the use by Pakistan of "tribes living on both sides of the border" for armed attacks against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. It is recalled here in this connection that in its time the Government of Pakistan had repeatedly expressed displeasure at armed actions committed by these tribes on Pakistani territory.

Is it not clear that the Pakistani authorities are now creating a precedent that may turn out to be dangerous for Pakistan itself?

INDIRA GANDHI WINS INDIAN ELECTION; COMMUNISTS GAIN SEATS

BK091635 Moscow in Bengali to Bangladesh 1300 GMT 9 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Our correspondent writes from Delhi: The outcome of the midterm parliamentary election shows that the Indian National Congress led by Mrs Indira Gandhi has won an absolute majority of the total 542 seats in the Lok Sabha. In accordance with the Constitution she now has the right to form a new government.

Mrs Indira Gandhi was the prime minister of India for 11 years between 1966 and 1977. During that period India achieved considerable success in consolidating its economy and strengthening its position in international forums.

Political analysts have noted that the voters were mainly concerned with the grave economic problems which affected social life in the country. The election manifesto of the Congress Party emphasized the party's commitment to the principles and responsibilities declared by Jawaharlal Nehru. By placing responsibility for the country's administration in the hands of Indira's Congress Party, the people of India hope to solve many pressing problems.

According to government information, over the past few years the commodities prices and the rate of inflation have been on the increase and the number of unemployed in the rural and urban areas has grown sharply. The Indian economists attribute this unhealthy situation to the crisis in the world capitalist economy which the Western monopoly companies have exported to the developing nations.

Observers have particularly noted that India's foreign policy was not a matter of discussion in the last election campaign. This is another indication that there was a national consensus on the policy of nonalinement.

The socialist and developing nations highly value India's commitment to peace and its contribution to the struggle for a new international order, including an economic order. The Soviet Union understands and supports India's efforts in that direction. It should be mentioned here that the complex internal developments in India in the past few years have not had any adverse effect on its relations with the Soviet Union. On the contrary, these relations continued to consolidate and expand. Good results have been achieved in trade and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and India. Soviet assistance has enabled India to solve a number of complex economic problems.

During the election campaign the Communist Party of India called for the unity of all left and democratic forces. The party called for land reform and distribution of land to the country's poor peasants in keeping with its policy of defending the interest of the working people. The communists have won more seats this time than in the last election.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN GREET KAMPUCHEA'S SAMRIN ON ANNIVERSARY

LD091547 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jan 80 Morning Editon p 1 LD

[Brezhnev, Kosygin greetings message to Kampuchea's Heng Samrin on the first anniversary of the victory of the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation]

[Text] To Comrade Heng Samrin, chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and chairman of the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] Central Committee.

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and the entire Soviet people we send you, the People's Revolutionary Council, the KNUFNS Central Committee and the fraternal people of the People's Republic of Kampuchea warm greetings and cordial congratulations on the first anniversary of the Kampuchean people's victory. The Khmer patriots' victory won under the leadership of the KNUFNS was a turning point in Kampuchea's history and insured the implementation of the Kampuchean people's aspirations to be masters on their own land. As a result of this victory, the very harsh dictatorial regime was overthrown and bright prospects opened up before Kampuchea for development along the path of democratic and social progress.

The past year has been an important period for the establishment of the young republic. The authority of the People's Revolutionary Council, which enjoys the broadest support among the country's entire population, has grown and strengthened. Despite the serious difficulties caused by the very grave consequences of imperialist aggression and the rule of the pro-Maoist clique, the courageous Kampuchean people are gradually achieving successes in restoring the country's economy and establishing the peaceful labor and life of the new Kampuchea and are directing all their efforts toward the implementation of the decisions of the Second KNUFNS Congress.

The first achievements in building a new society in Kampuchea are all the more significant in that they have been won in a difficult situation caused by the continuing intrigues of the forces of imperialism, international reaction and hegemonism against the young republic. The new Kampuchea's international positions have strengthened. The peace-loving foreign policy course of the People's Revolutionary Council is meeting with increasing understanding and support and is an important contribution to the consolidation of peace and the development of good-neighborliness and cooperation in Indochina and Southeast Asia as a whole.

Guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the Soviet Union will continue to strengthen by every means its relations of close friendship and cooperation with the People's Republic of Kampuchea for the benefit of the Soviet and Kampuchean peoples and in the interests of the cause of peace, democracy and socialism. On this notable day we wish the Kampuchean people new successes in national resurrection and in building an independent, free and democratic Kampuchea.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, A. Kosygin

### Moscow Ceremony

LD091613 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Anniversary of the People's Revolution"]

[Text] One year ago the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation banner was hoisted over Phnom Penh. [paragraph continues]

A bright page of history was opened for the long-suffering people: Their homeland became a people's republic. A 7 January ceremonial meeting of representatives of Moscow's public was devoted to the first anniversary of the Kampuchean people's victory.

V.A. Dvoryakovskiy, chairman of the USSR-Kampuchea Friendship Society Board, who delivered a report, stated that the Soviet Union, which always sided with the Kampuchean patriots' just cause, warmly welcomed the victory of the people's revolution and was among the first to recognize the People's Republic of Kampuchea. With the victory of the revolution there began a new stage in the development of the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries.

Keo Prasat, Kampuchean ambassador to the USSR, pointed to the irreversible nature of the changes which have occurred in the country as a result of the people's revolution. He stressed the enormous significance of the help given to his homeland by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in building a peaceful and independent Kampuchea, which is treading the path toward socialism. The ambassador stated that friendship with the Soviet people is an inspiring force for Kampuchean revolutionaries.

The following participated in the meeting: P.G. Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; other officials; and also Nguyen Huu Khieu, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam's ambassador to the USSR; and (Somkeo Nonqvonqsitkhi) Lao People's Democratic Republic charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR.

## SOVIET DOCKERS UNLOAD SOCIALIST AID IN KAMPUCHEA

LD091832 Moscow TASS in English 1136 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Vladivostok, January 9, TASS--Tens of thousands of tons of cargoes sent from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries as fraternal aid to the People's Republic of Kampuchea have been unloaded by the Soviet dockers who were sent to that country as the request of its government. It has been radioed from the port city of Kompong Som that the dockers from Vladivostok, Nakhodka and other Soviet Far Eastern ports spare no time and efforts to speed up the distribution of food, clothing, building materials, fuel and machines which are being supplied to Kampuchea as unselfish fraternal aid of socialist countries.

The Soviet dockers are helping their Kampuchean friends to normalize work of the country's ports. They are also participating in the restoration of destroyed enterprises, water pipelines, schoolhouses and other children's institutions. Soviet workers held a day of voluntary unpaid work in that country. The entire amount of rice they earned during this day has been turned over as gift to one of the children's homes.

## AUSTRALIA, OTHER COUNTRIES WARNED OF 'CHINA CARD' DANGER

LD091435 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jan 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Candidate of Historical Sciences O. Rusakova article under the rubric "Problems and Opinions": "The 'China Card' Again"]

[Text] Ruling circles in the capitalist countries are playing the "China card" in the hope of using the Chinese leadership's anti-Sovietism in the interests of their own global struggle against world socialism and the people's liberation movement. [paragraph continues]

They are expressing their readiness to pay the Maoists with military, technical and scientific aid, closing their eyes to the fact that this behavior could lead to major international conflicts and ultimately turn against their interests and even their security. They show little concern at the obvious incompatibility between the adventurism of the PRC leaders' foreign policy line and the course of international detente approved by the peoples.

Beijing, for its part, sensing the imperialist powers' support, has stepped up the pressure on the Pacific countries, including Australia. Using diversionary tactics, the Chinese leaders are trying to impose on them the thesis of the so-called "struggle against hegemonism," by which they mean the struggle against the Soviet Union, Vietnam and other socialist states.

Since the normalization of PRC-Australian relations in 1972, the Beijing leadership has been persistently pushing through appropriate formulas in documents. Thus the PRC leadership insisted on the incorporation of a special item on the struggle against "hegemony by a third country" in the communique on the visit of Australia's Labor Prime Minister Whitlaw to Beijing in 1973.

True, at that time the Labor government did not allow itself to be led onto a path of anti-Sovietism. The Labor Party was aware that anti-Sovietism would weaken Australia's independent role in the Pacific and deprive it of its freedom of diplomatic maneuvering. Moreover, China's expansionist aspirations in the South China and East China seas made people give serious thought to the dangerous nature of Beijing's policy. Despite a certain degree of inconsistency, Australia's Labor government came out in support of detente, which the Chinese leadership is constantly anathematizing.

However, there was then a turnabout in Australia's position. As is known, a Japanese-Chinese "peace and friendship treaty" including a provision on "hegemony," which Deng Xiaoping and others in Beijing described as directed against the Soviet Union, was signed in August 1978. On 1 January 1979, diplomatic relations were established between the United States and the PRC. In this atmosphere certain Australian leaders put forward a proposal on concluding a quadripartite alliance with the participation of the PRC, the United States, Japan and Australia. And although this idea could not be implemented, the leaders of the Australian conservatives do not deny that they no longer consider China the main threat in Asia. This constitutes a radical revision of their former doctrine.

Highly responsible Australian politicians are now repeating the rudiments of Beijing propaganda, slanderously depicting the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty on friendship and cooperation concluded in 1978 as an alleged military threat to China. Their attempts to depict Vietnam's entry into CEMA as a "stepping up of Soviet penetration" into Southeast Asia are equally absurd.

Vietnam's assistance in the people's uprising in Kampuchea and in its liberation from the bloody Pol Pot regime was evaluated in a one-sided way in Australia. This measure was also a response to armed provocations against Vietnam by the Maoists, who were guiding military actions by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. Australian Foreign Minister Peacock tried to represent Vietnam's actions as an "attack by the Soviet client." The Australian Government refused to continue its small quantity of economic aid to Vietnam, while at the same time maintaining the agreement on granting loads to China for financing imports.

The playing of the "China card" put Australia, like the other imperialist powers, in a difficult position when the Beijing hegemonists unleashed direct military aggression against Socialist Vietnam in the malicious desire to "teach a lesson" to the proud and heroic Vietnamese people. [paragraph continues]

Canberra not only failed to condemn that illegal and inhuman act and to call things by their names, but equated Vietnam's actions in Kampuchea with China's aggression against Vietnam. Moreover, Australian politicians sought to justify that aggression, passing off the Chinese invasion of Vietnam as an "answer to Kampuchea." Australian propaganda kept quiet about the fact that the brazen attack by the Beijing chauvinists was undertaken with tacit U.S. consent given during the visit to America by Deng Xiaoping, the main organizer of the aggression.

The coalition of the National Country Party and the Liberal Party defends the Chinese expansionists in the country's parliament. The BULLETIN, the organ of Australian financial circles, even tried to depict Beijing's aggressive acts in Asia, particularly against Vietnam, as a desire to oppose "Soviet attempts to encircle China." So that is the point, it turns out: The notorious "Soviet threat," that old lie of the cold war, has been dragged out again. This approach, based on self-deception and the loss of the sense of reality, is dangerous. It is fraught with a threat to the security of Australia itself, which has a vital interest in maintaining peace and stability in the region bordering on it geographically.

The shortsighted playing of the "China card" is fraught with the most serious consequences. Hoping to weaken world socialism's positions by encouraging the Maoist aggressors, Canberra apparently looks very lightly on the military threat from China. But that threat is growing as a result of the connivance of the present-day apologists for the ill-famed policy of "appeasing the agressor." On the eve of World War II Australia had a serious view of the dangers arising from Japanese militarism. The present pandering to the Beijing hegemonists can only arouse astonishment, however much bourgeois propaganda may shout about "Soviet penetration of Asia."

In seeking to knock together a "united front" against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the Maoists are resorting to subtle diplomatic maneuvers. Their "Pacific political poker" includes a plan to unite China on an anti-Soviet and anti-socialist platform with countries of the so-called "second world," as the capitalist states of Europe, Canada, Australia and New Zealand in particular are termed in Beijing terminology. There are some people in Canberra who would very much like to strengthen the alliance with Beijing even further in the class interests of Australia's ruling circles. But, by all appearances, there are also many doubting politicians there who fear that under certain circumstances "the tail will begin to wag the dog." Indeed, it is no news that the Maoists' desire for an alliance with the imperialist powers does not prevent themputting forward territorial claims against even those in whome they have the greatest interest. Chinese claims on the Senkaku Islands, which Japan considers its own, are a clear example of this.

As the Chinese proverb says, "a brush is too short to keep the spiders off the ceiling." The Pacific countries' contradictions with China are sufficiently numerous and strong to prevent them from uniting on an anti-Soviet platform under Beijing's auspices. The Soviet Union's policy aimed at spreading detente throughout the world, on the contrary, continues to gain supporters among the peoples of Asia and the Pacific. The "China card" will never be a trump, because the peoples will not allow political adventurists to play with the fate of the world.

## BREZHNEV, MARCHAIS CONTINUE TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD091852 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 9, TASS--Continued at the CPSU Central Committee on Tuesday and Wednesday were talks between delegations of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, headed by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, and of the French Communist Party [PCF] headed by the General Secretary of the PCF Georges Marchais.

Today the PCF delegation laid wreaths to the Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Also today the CPSU delegation held a luncheon in the Kremlin in honor of the PCF delegation.

## SCHMIDT VISIT TO SPAIN LINKED TO NATO TIES

LD100915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Mikhaylov dispatch: "Being Drawn into NATO"]

[Text] Bonn, 7 January--Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt's official visit to Spain began today. It has been officially announced that apart from the general exchange of opinions on topical problems of the international situation, the West German side intends to focus attention on questions of Spain's inclusion in West European associations.

Particular significance is attached here to the meetings in Madrid in connection with the intentions of certain NATO circles to draw this state into the Atlantic bloc's military organization.

During the Franco regime period, West German industrialists, mainly linked with military production, and some of the Bundeswehr generals maintained close contacts with Madrid. They now calculate that the inclusion of Spain into NATO will allow them to reestablish and even increase their influence in this country. NATO strategists regard Spain as a possible bridgehead for American medium-range nuclear missiles.

## CARRINGTON TOURS MIDDLE EAST TO DISCUSS AFGHAN EVENTS

LD091830 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] London, January 9, TASS--Britain's Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington today left on a tour of a number of countries of West and South Asia which will take him to Turkey, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and India. According to an official version, the aim of the voyage is to enable the British representative to establish what is the attitude of the states of the region to the events in Afghanistan.

But it is made no secret here that Carrington's tour and the talks he is to hold must contribute to the noisy, bellicose campaign unleashed in the West concerning the events in Afghanistan. The British press points out that the British foreign secretary left on his trip immediately after Washington announced the measures to increase the U.S. military presence in the Middle East and in the Indian Ocean area and, specifically, after the decision to give to Pakistan an urgent military aid of 100 million dollars. It is believed here that the theme of the increase of the military aid will invariably crop up during [words indistinct].

## EEC STATES RESIST U.S. PRESSURE FOR 'ANTI-SOVIET ACTIONS'

LD092210 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] It is reported from Brussels that official Washington is attempting to put pressure on the European Economic Community [EEC] to make the Common Market support the United States' anti-Soviet actions. Here is a commentary by Viktor Levin:

Reports from Washington show that the U.S. administration is continuing actions which are being appraised by the public as cold war measures. L'HUMANITE, the newspaper of the French communists, for instance, in analyzing President Carter's decisions, comes to the conclusion that Washington is banking on the cold war. In this connection American politicians are attempting to get their Western European allies as well to join in their acts which are hostile to the cause of peace and detente. The world has repeatedly now witnessed how on the pretext of Atlantic solidarity Washington has demanded of its NATO partners the adoption of decisions which, whilst securing appropriations for the U.S. military-industrial complex grossly ignored and even flouted the interests of the Western European peoples. The decision to produce and deploy in Western Europe now U.S. nuclear missile weaponry, which was imposed on the December session of the NATO Council by Washington, may serve as an example of such actions. In striving to get approval for the plans drawn up by the Pentagon, American representatives twisted the arms of their allies, demanding their unconditional agreement.

In actual fact the very same thing is happening now. There is a demand in particular that the Common Market take discriminatory economic measures with regard to the Soviet Union. But as one can judge from press and news agency reports, U.S. pressure is coming up against stubborn resistance. The only government which has expressed readiness to follow unconditionally the Washington line toward the cold war is the Cabinet of the bellicose lady, Thatcher, in Britain. It is so obvious that in other countries a more sober approach is preferred that today the London DAILY TELEGRAPh showered direct reproaches on the Federal Republic of Germany, France and the other Common Market countries for not, as the newspaper writes, giving the necessary support to Carter. But in Europe the understanding is growing of the danger of this path. Speaking of the prospects of detente in the light of the present events, Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, in an interview with the KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER newspaper, stressed the necessity of being careful and not mixing together things which should be kept separate. [ne smeshivat v kuchu to chto sleduyet razlichat]. All the arguements of reason, Brandt said, are far from being in favor of the events in Afghanistan being used as trump cards against the efforts directed at a genuine limitation of arms. Such an opinion is the predominant one.

### Further Details

LD092304 Moscow TASS in English 2219 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Brussels, January 9, TASS--The United States is trying to pressure the countries members of the European Economic Community into supporting the unilateral measures adopted by Washington with a view to curtailing trade and economic and other relations with the Soviet Union. With this aim in mind, Assistant Undersecretary of State of the United States on International Affairs J. Starky, has come on a visit to Brussels and had talks with the leading figures of the Commission of the European Community. Although the official spokesman for the Commission refused to comment on the negotiations, judging by the reports of the press close to the EEC circles the U.S. plans to push the West European countries in to sharpening their relations with the Soviet Union, including in the field of trade, failed to obtain support in Brussels.

According to the EUROPOLITIQUE bulletin, the European Economic Community is not planning to adopt any of the measures which the United States is trying to impose. Moreover, the delegation of the community which is to go to Washington to participate in the meeting of agricultural experts convened by J. Carter has firm instructions not to assume any official commitments or make any promises to the United States.

At the same time, however, some of the countries of the "Little Europe" have already made it understood that they do not intend to do Washington's bidding. Among others, such statements were made by the governments of France and Denmark. The West European countries, says the newspaper LIBRE BELGIQUE, express doubts as to the feasibility of the U.S. course aimed at reviving the cold war and being imposed by President J. Carter's administration on its partners.

## U.S. INTEREST IN TURKISH BASES SEEN LINKED TO MILITARY ULTIMATUM

LD091041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[Aleksandr Filippov dispatch under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "The Generals 'Give Warning'"]

[Text] The Government of Turkey has held a special session which discussed the statement from the leadership of the armed forces presented to the country's President Koruturk. This statement demands that all constitutional organizations put an end to interparty strife and embark on cooperation among themselves in order to eliminate anarchy in the country and to bring the economy out of recession. Following the cabinet session Prime Minister Demirel told correspondents that there is no question of the government's resignation and that it would continue just as before in its functions of governing the country. In the light of this statement the president held a series of consultations with the leaders of the leading bourgeois political parties and also with the chairmen of the Senate and National Assembly, the lower chamber of the parliament.

At an extraordinary session of the National Assembly a bill was approved on combatting terrorism in whose support all the political parties represented in parliament voted. In particular, the powers of the police and security forces are being expanded. The statement of the generals, as is evident from the first reactions in the press, has given rise to serious concern among the Turkish public. The Labor Party, the Socialist Workers' Party, the leadership of the Confederation of Revolutionary Workers' Trade Unions and 24 other leftwing organizations have condemned the actions of the military and have called the statement itself an ultimatum and a challenge to the people. The paper POLITIKA recalls that the interference in March 1971 by the military in the political life of the country was accompanied by mass repressions against progressive and democratic forces. In the past 20 years, the paper GUNAYDIN notes, the Turkish Army has interfered in political life on eight occasions on the pretext of overcoming various kinds of difficulties. In political circles in Ankara attention is being drawn to the fact that the generals' warning appeared on the eve of American-Turkish talks on extending the period of validity and status of U.S. bases on the territory of Turkey and extending military cooperation between both states.

After the United States lost its military positions in Iran, the Pentagon, the paper MILLIYET says, has begun to devote special attention to Turkey as a military stronghold of the West in this part of the globe. The generals' warning is being viewed in this connection by local political observers as an obvious indicator of the critical situation in Turkey which is being artificially fanned by NATO circles.

## BEHESHTI PRESS CONFERENCE, OTHER IRANIAN EVENTS REPORTED

LD091828 Moscow TASS in English 1738 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, January 9, TASS--Instead of taking constructive measures for solving the crisis in Iranian-American relations, the U.S. Government continues whipping up the anti-Iranian hysteria, and taking ever new steps with the intention of stifling the Iranian revolution, member of the Islamic Revolutionary Council Ayatollah Beheshti said at a press conference here. Answering the question about Washington's threats to impose the economic sanctions on Iran, he said: The Iranian leadership took the necessary measures in case this is done and expresses the confidence in Iran's ability to hold out in conditions of the economic blockade.

A march of many thousands was held today in the Iranian capital in protest against continued interference of U.S. imperialism in Iran's internal affairs. Columns of demonstrators went to the U.S. Embassy, chanting anti-American slogans and demanding the extradition of the deposed shah.

Armed clashes between supporters of various political groupings and also between units of the gendarmerie and local population took place in Iranian Kordestan in the recent days again. There are killed and wounded. The Iranian authorities accused the special services of the USA and agents of the shah's police of provoking these disturbances.

Iran's Minister of Oil A.A. Mo'infar reported that the level of oil output in Iran in 1980 will be 3-3.5 million barrels a day. Negotiations with representatives of 30 countries on deliveries of Iranian oil are under way now. All the buyers agreed to comply with the demand of the Iranian side not to resell oil to the USA, the Republic of South Africa, Rhodesia, Israel and Egypt, the minister said.

## EGYPT'S 'ANTI-AFGHAN TRAINING CAMPS,' OTHER POLICIES SCORED

LD091905 Moscow TASS in English 1413 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 9, TASS--TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes:

It was announced by Egyptian officials on Tuesday that a number of camps for the training of Afghan counterrevolutionaries are already functioning on the territory of Egypt. Upon completion of training the counterrevolutionaries will be sent to Afghanistan to wage struggle against the people's power and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The full isolation in the Arab world and the alliance with Washington push the As-Sadat regime from one adventure to another. In an attempt to break out of this isolation and to find at all cost at least some ally after the collapse of the shah in Iran, the Egyptian president has switched in his policy exclusively to military diplomacy. Recently he offered his military services to oil-producing countries in the Persian Gulf to "defend them from the Soviet military threat". But nobody wanted to accept this provocative offer.

In the eyes of the Arab public As-Sadat remains a capitulator who has betrayed the interests of all Arab countries, the Arab people of Palestine, a man who has signed a shameful separate deal with Israel facilitating thereby the expansionist course of Tel Aviv and direct U.S. military infiltration in the Middle East.

On drawing close with Israel the Egyptian president is now passing on to an alliance with Pakistan on a vehemently anti-Afghan basis. By creating on Egyptian territory centres of subversive activity and aggression against the Afghan people, As-Sadat apparently hopes to wheedle out of his U.S. patrons and perhaps out of some Arab countries financial aid that he could use to strengthen his regime.

All these activities by Cairo show once again that As-Sadat's capitulatory course has fully merged with Washington's reactionary foreign policy directed at preventing changes in the Middle and Near East that are not desirable to the United States, and to restore the overthrown reactionary regimes there.

## ARAB SUPPORT FOR ACTION IN AFGHANISTAN CITED

LD091746 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] The attention of many Arab countries continues to be focused on the events in (?and around) Afghanistan. The denunciation of the plans of the United States and its supporters aimed at making capital out of the events in Afghanistan to help the United States carry out its designs is increasing daily. For example, the Jordanian AL-AKHBAR (?has interpreted) the latest developments of the situation in Afghanistan by saying they are being used by Washington as an excuse to increase the anti-Soviet hysteria and the campaign of lies and slander against the revolutionary regime in Afghanistan. The paper pointed out that the U.S. threats to resort to punitive sanctions against Afghanistan and its people are nothing but the beginning. It is not unlikely that Afghanistan's example will be followed by other countries in the Middle East, including the Arab countries.

As for the military assistance extended by the Soviet Union to the Afghan people, who want to defend themselves against the attacks of hostile foreign forces, many of the Arab countries have underlined its legitimate and totally necessary nature in view of the UN Charter's provisions relating to such assistance and have affirmed that it came at precisely the right moment. This, for example, was stated by the PDRY foreign minister. Nayif Hawatimah, head of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, has welcomed the Soviet assistance to Afghanistan. Hawatimah has strongly denounced the slander campaign waged against revolutionary Afghanistan and the Soviet Union who responded to Kabul's request for help.

## ARAB SOURCES QUOTED ON ALLEGED U.S. WEB OF CONSPIRACY

LD091441 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 1, 1 Jan 80 pp 19-21 LD

[A. Nikolayev article: "Web of Conspiracy"]

[Text] It is now obvious that the Washington-devised plan for establishing imperialist dominance in the Near East has failed. American foreign policy strategists regarded the Egyptian-Israeli "peace treaty" hastily signed after the downfall of the shah's regime as the first step toward a military alliance between Cairo and Tel Aviv. In the long term this alliance was to have developed into a large-scale Near East pact whose title had already been thought up across the ocean: the "Middle East Treaty Organization." The pact was designed to unite the Near Eastern countries that Washington regarded as traditionally pro-American--Jordan and Saudi Arabia in particular--and thus to safeguard imperialist positions in the oil-rich areas of the Persian Gulf and North Africa.

However, the foundation of this plan proved rotten: Arabs, even the most "moderate," refused to join the Tel Aviv-Cairo axis, rightly seeing it as a threat to both their own and pan-Arab interests. Moreover, Dulles' idea for such a plan was compromised more than 20 years ago and was in effect stillborn. [paragraph continues]

The Arabs rightly saw it as fraught with the direct danger of enslavement and the loss of national independence. Washington has had to content itself with a "bird in the hand" in the shape of the Israeli-Egyptian military alliance.

But does this mean people across the ocean have abandoned the dream of "two birds in the bush"? Certainly not. A pretty clear idea of what is at issue can be obtained from articles in the Arab and Western press. The main task of the sides that concluded the Camp David agreement, Syria's ATH-THAWRAH wrote recently, is now to undermine the positions of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front countries. The Damascus-published AL-BA'TH notes that the American administration is making every effort to breach Arab unity with a new stage of the "settlement." Other publications shed light on the details of the conspiracy--a conspiracy indeed, since the ways chosen to implement it are customarily ranked among "cloak and dagger" methods.

In actual fact, regarding Morocco, Jordan and Saudi Arabia as the "weak links" in the pan-Arab front, the Washington politicians are trying to exploit their dependence on the United States for deliveries of weapons and other goods to exert direct pressure, and force these countries to support the separate deal. As for the progressive Arab regimes and also revolutionary Iran, the intention--judging by press reports--is to employ against them more radical measures, going so far as direct agression.

Beirut's AS-SAFIR claims that U.S. President J. Carter has decided not to lump together the two problems--Riyadh's opposition to the separate treaty and American-Saudi bilateral relations. But does this mean the intention is to leave Saudi Arabia in peace? As the facts show, no. Washington is doing its utmost to intimidate the royal family with the communist threat emanating, it says, from the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] and directed against North Yemen. At the same time attempts are being made to kindle an inter-Yemeni conflict. The newspaper stresses that the creation of an unstable situation near Saudi Arabia's borders would be a kind of rope by which it could be dragged into As-Sadat's camp.

This same aim is served by the attempts to inflame the Arab-Iranian crisis. The United States, the progressive Arab press has noted, realizes that the uniting of the Islamic masses in a revolutionary movement would pose a threat to imperialism's dominance in the region. That is why Western propaganda organs do their utmost to speculate on the "danger of Islamic imperialism," which is supposedly interested in exporting the Iranian revolution to neighboring Arab states. Unfortunately, certain representatives of the Iranian clergy are providing fuel for these rumors.

The CIA decided to use "confessional enmity" (that is, between different religions) as a weapon. Noting that after the shah's downfall Z. Brzezinski, the American President's assistant for national security affairs, and R. Huyser, deputy commander of U.S. forces in Europe, devised a plan for inflaming religious strife in Iran, AS-SAFIR reports: the CIA and SAVAK (the former special service of the shah's regime) agents have been entrusted with implementing the plan. To undermine Arab-Iranian relations, above all to play Iran off against Iraq and to weaken the Iranian revolution--those are the plan's aims, in the newspaper's opinion.

The following fact is also interesting: The intensification of the Egyptian regime's attempts to escape its pan-Arab isolation on a murky wave of national and religious disagreements. Vice President Mubarak of Egypt offered to help Bahrain with weapons and troops against the "Iranian threat." This unsolicited aid was rejected, but there can be no doubt of the provocative nature of the offer--Cairo is helping drive a wedge into Iranian-Arab relations. It is not superfluous to note that President as-Sadat did not offer aid to Lebanon when Israeli aircraft were bombing south Lebanese settlements. On the other hand, As-Sadat recently offered Morocco weapons and troops for use in the Saharan conflict.

Reports have appeared in the Arab press that during the recent Beersheba talks U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance promised As-Sadat "to make the necessary efforts to extricate the latter from his isolation on the Arab world." American emissaries--in particular Senator J. Javits, who advised starting with Morocco in breaking the ring of isolation round As-Sadat--have visited Rabat. And this is at a time when the conflict over Western Sahara has sharply deteriorated and imperialist intelligence services are frantically seeking to organize an armed clash between Algeria and Morocco. According to the U.S. plan, the Egyptian expeditionary corps, long trained for external actions, must play its part here. According to the same scenario, AS-SAFIR writes, As-Sadat is to unleash aggression against Libya if hostilities break out between Morocco and Algeria.

The MIDDLE EAST REPORTER, a weekly published in Beirut, has stated: "The Egyptian troop concentration on the border with Libya is now no secret to anyone; 2 divisions and about 500 tanks are massed there."

Syria, which on principle rejects Washington's attempts to draw it into the orbit of the separate collusion, is also a bete noire of reaction. The same can be said of the Palestinian resistance movement. The firing range for the struggle against the Palestinians has been Lebanon which, with its system of allocating state posts on the religious principle, provides fertile soil for provoking religious conflict. As the aforementioned AS-SAFIR has reported, former Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon once vouchsafed selected American journalists with a briefing that was "not for publication." He informed them of the longstanding Israeli dream of "recarving the map of the Near East and creating, instead of Lebanon, Syria and Iraq, small confessional states such as Maronite, Druze, Alawite, Sunnite and Shi'ite states." Israel would naturally feel like a kind of metropolitan country among them.

Today we can see attempts to implement certain of these plans. In particular, a puppet ministate headed by the traitor Haddad has already emerged on south Lebanese soil.

Events in Syria are taking a dangerous turn. No one is fooled any longer by the American press claims that the outbreaks of religious conflicts in Latakia and Aleppo were "spontaneous"--they were provoked by Western intelligence services, with the participation of Israeli and Egyptian special services. The reactionary "Muslim Brotherhood" organization, which was driven underground in Egypt by President an-Nasir in his time and with which As-Sadat is now flirting, has been chosen as the instrument for bloody reprisals against the Alawites in Syria. The Syrian leadership knows perfectly well who is creating religious strife in the country and what aims are thereby being pursued. The Damascus press has pointed out that the externally inspired conspiracy is aimed at undermining stability in Syria, eliminating the progressive regime and replacing it by one that would follow the lead of imperialist policy. A similar method is being employed in Iraq, where foreign agents are provoking clashes between Shi'ites and Sunnis.

That is the outline of the web of conspiracy woven by Washington and its agents in the Near East. Their aim is to undermine from outside the prevailing disposition of forces, which does not suit American politicians. Together with manifestly hegemonist and militarist U.S. actions such as the creation of the "quick-reaction corps" and the formation of a subsidiary Egyptian-Israeli "minicorps," these conspiracies pose a real threat to the security, independence and national sovereignty of the Arab peoples and their neighbors.

## AL-ASAD CALLS FOR STRONGER SOVIET TIES AT BA'TH CONFERENCE

LD091603 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[PRAVDA and TASS correspondents K. Geyvandov, V. Shchennikov report: "Directions Defined"]

[Text] Damascus, 7 January--The seventh regional conference of the Ba'th Party finished its work in the Syrian capital yesterday.

Speaking at the concluding open session, President Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Ba'th Party Central Committee, dwelt on the party conference's decisions concerning the main directions of the Ba'th Party's domestic and foreign policy.

He stressed that Syria's main task in the field of foreign policy is to fully liberate all occupied Arab territories and restore the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state.

President H. al-Asad said that Syria is exerting every effort to develop the nonalined movement on the basis of struggle against Zionism, imperialism, racism and all forms of discrimination in relations between countries. The conference participants, he stated, have come out unanimously in favor of strengthening relations with socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union.

In the field of domestic policy, H. al-Asad stressed, the conference has advocated further developing the national economy on the base of the comprehensive planning of all types of economic activity, just distribution of the national income and deepening the leading role of the state sector.

## KOSYGIN EXCHANGES CABLES WITH JORDANIAN PRIME MINISTER

LD091555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 80 p 2 LD

[Text] Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent a telegram to 'Abd al-Hamid ash-Sharif, prime minister of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, congratulating him on his appointment to the high position of head of the Jordanian Government, and wishing him success in his activity.

In his reply, Ash-Sharif expressed thanks for the kind congratulations and wished the friendly Soviet people progress and prosperity.

The telegrams express confidence that the friendly relations between the USSR and Jordan will continue developing and strengthening for the good of the two countries' peoples and in the interests of achieving just and lasting peace in the Near East and throughout the world.

## LIBYAN RUPTURE OF ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH PRC NOTED

LD062320 Moscow TASS in English 1449 GMT 6 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tripoli, January 6, TASS--The Libyan news agency JANA reports that a meeting of the General People's Congress of the Libyan Jamahiriyah adopted the decision to freeze commercial relations with China. This action was taken in answer to Chinese deliveries of weapons to Egypt. Foreign Secretary of the Supreme People's Committee 'Ali at-Turayki said that these weapons are now directed against Libya.

## W. GERMAN SOURCES SUGGEST BREZHNEV OVERRULED ON AFGHANISTAN

### FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU Report

DW091135 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 9 Jan 80 pp 1, 2 DW

[Report by Bonn correspondent signed HA: "Was Brezhnev Against the Occupation of Afghanistan"]

[Text] Bonn, 8 January--Party and state chief Leonid Brezhnev was said to have been overruled in the Moscow Politburo decision on the military occupation of Afghanistan by Soviet troops; this was learned in Bonn from usually well-informed East European circles. The Soviet leadership now is said to have become "unpredictable" also for its East European partners.

Observers note that Brezhnev in past weeks did not appear in public or personally justify the occupation of Afghanistan to the Soviet people. The Soviet propaganda campaign connected with explanations of Moscow's action in Afghanistan took place conspicuously only through the Soviet mass media.

The East European informants say that a change of power conditions in Moscow is indicated by the fact that Moscow discontinued certain economic supplies to its East European COMECON partner states, while on the other hand demanding increased supplies from these countries. Moreover, Moscow demands from some East European state the "purchasing" of Soviet SS-20 medium-range missiles (whose nuclear warheads and use will remain under Soviet control) to be stationed in their areas, as well as increased arms efforts.

Observers believe this to be a possible "answer" to the NATO decision of 12 December envisaging the stationing of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe in 1983 if the negotiations offered between Washington and Moscow fail. The West European NATO partners, however, are supposed to bear only the costs for the bases but not for the arms, which will remain under U.S. control.

### GENERAL ANZEIGER Report

DW101000 Bonn GENERAL ANZEIGER in German 9 Jan 80 p 1 DW

[Item identified as "Own Report"]

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## SHCHERBITSKIY INTERVIEW ON WORK STYLE OF PARTY, ECONOMIC LEADERS

LD091105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Dec 79 p 2 LD

[Special correspondents M. Odinets and A. Chernyak interview with V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, under the rubric "Party Life: For a Leninist Style of Work": "Creative, Innovatory Approach"]

[Text] Kiev--In implementing the tasks set forth by the 25th CPSU Congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums and in advancing to meet the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth, our party is paying tremendous attention to the improvement of its style of work and the development of initiative and a spirit of innovation. It is particularly important to insure creative questing now, at the concluding stage of the 5-year plan. Considerable experience in organizational and political-educational work has been accumulated in the Ukraine. Of course, there are also difficulties and unresolved problems. All this is described to PRAVDA correspondents by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee.

[Question] Vladimir Vasilyevich, a creative approach and businesslike initiative are very important features of a Leninist style of work. How are they manifested in the daily activity of the republic's party organization?

[Answer] It is well known that initiative and questing are a guarantee of success in any work, especially in party work which, it may be said, is creative by nature. An innovatory approach and enterprise are its core, an inalienable part of the very rich Leninist practice of the revolutionary transformation of society which the CPSU is effecting. After all, we have no ready-made formulas, we are traveling an unbeaten, unknown road, where every step is essentially a new one. But we have a reliable compass--Marxist-Leninist teaching.

The multifacted and purposeful activity of our party's staff--the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev--is a model of a truly scientific, creative approach toward the solution of the tasks facing us. The party's Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally are setting an example of skill in determining what is main, basic in the multiplicity of matters great and small and in selecting the most effective methods and means for attaining the projected goals.

Working creatively means, besides strengthening the centralized foundation, constantly developing broad initiative from below, insuring the unity of word and deed, considering all factors and phenomena in relation to each other. In any creative matter and in party work in particular the main thing is not to fall into the swamp of complacency, not to be satisfied with what has been achieved, even with high results, but to assess these results critically and to seek constantly and strive to climb to a new, higher level.

The Ukrainian CP is striving to develop by every means the initiative of the multimillion working masses. The majority of labor collectives in our republic are working creatively. You know that the CPSU Central Committee and the republic's party committees have approved a series of valuable undertakings. [paragraph continues]

For instance, the Lvov system of output quality control, the experience of Kiev and Kharkov in introducing the achievements of science into production, the initiative of the Zapordzhye workers in reducing manual labor, the movement of the record-breaking teams at the mining collectives, the initiatives of the Kiyevskaya Oblast livestock raisers and the Yampolskiy Rayon sugar beet growers and sugar workers have been widely disseminated. There it is, the masses' living creation!

And what scope for an innovatory, enterprising approach to matters is opened up by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and the very important resolutions recently adopted by the CPSU Central Committee on improving ideological and political-educational work and improving the economic mechanism! They define the main tasks for the development of the national economy and the masses' communist education at the present stage. I shall note that these tasks are far from simple, they are not easy. Their solution once again requires constant questing, businesslike initiative, persistence in achieving good end results.

[Question] In various spheres the party committees frequently resolve the same tasks in different ways. Some work in one way, others another way, some better, other worse. What can explain this?

[Answer] In my opinion this is explained above all by people's attitude to the matter, by the ability to think in broad terms, to act in a manner guided by state concerns, and by their level of creativity and ability. For instance, take the Lvovskiy Party Obkom and the above-mentioned comprehensive system of output quality control. I recall the year of 1975. The Lvov workers' experience was approved by the CPSU Central Committee and the all-union conference of party workers had much to say in praise of the oblast's party committees. But, to the comrades' honor, they are not resting on their laurels. They are going further and developing what is best. Naturally this is bearing fruit. Now over one-fourth of the oblast's entire industrial output is stamped with the pentagonal mark of honor, while for Lvov city the figure is almost one-third.

It is also significant that this oblast's rural workers are also undertaking a quest in the same direction as the workers and engineers. The CPSU Central Committee recently approved the experience of the Lvov livestock raisers who have transferred to the continuous-shop [potochno-tsekhovaya] system of milk and meat production. Its extensive application at livestock units is already making it possible to sell about 90 percent of livestock in top fattened condition and milk of the first quality.

Examples of a thoughtful approach to the solution of the tasks facing us are, in our view, being shown by many party committees, in particular the Dnepropetrovskiy, Zaporozhskiy, and Poltavskiy party obkoms, the Kiev, Donetsk and Dneprodzerzhinsk party gorkoms, and the Krasnogvardeyskiy, Nikopolskiy, Menskiy and Yampolskiy party raykoms. But something else is also frequently encountered. For instance, in Volyanskaya Oblast, which neighbors Lvovskaya Oblast, the same comprehensive system of output quality control has so far been introduced only by individual enterprises. Why has their neighbors' valuable experience not produced the requisite effect in Volynskaya Oblast? I think primarily because of the passiveness of the leaders and those responsible for its introduction.

The reason also sometimes lies in a formal, superficial attitude toward matters. That is, although measures aimed at developing a particular initiative are compiled down to the smallest detail, the organization of their execution is not seen through to the end. As a result work seeks to be in full swing "at the top," in the offices, but there are no good results, or almost none. [paragraph continues]

The Ukrainian CP Central Committee draws the attention of the party committees and economic organs to the fallaciousness of such a style and keenly criticizes the still current instances of an indifferent or formal attitude toward the study and dissemination of good experience.

[Question] You have to know how to create an atmosphere of creative questing....

[Answer] You do. Very important significance for the firm establishment of Leninist norms and principles of party life, the collectivity of leadership and the creation of an atmosphere of respect and faith in cadres were the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1964) Plenum. In the party and country a favorable moral-political atmosphere has been created for a creative style of work and an enterprising attitude toward matters.

You know very well that very rich food for thought and instructive experience in creating conditions for creative questing are contained in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands." We are making extensive use of this experience.

Insuring the necessary climate for fruitful work means creating in every collective an atmosphere of businesslike efficiency, a clearcut understanding of the tasks which have been set and the specific ways of attaining the projected goals. That means insuring that every person does everything conscientiously, to the greatest effect, and labors in the same way as the 10,000 collectives and 350,000 leading production workers and innovators are now working in the republic, seeking to fulfill the 5-year plan targets by the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth.

To create such an atmosphere it is necessary above all that every worker should be aware of his personal responsibility for the work sector assigned to him, should sense with his mind and heart his involvement in the common cause, and see the end result of his labor. A clearly expressed ideological-political and favorable moral atmosphere, a situation of enthusiasm--everything which today we call a good moral-psychological climate for a labor collective--is what is required.

A creative atmosphere is naturally inconceivable without discipline and order, without high mutual exactingness and the strict responsibility of each person for the results of his labor. It is important to achieve the point where each person is at his proper place and views his work as a vocation, as the basic meaning of his life.

[Question] Much depends here on the leader or, as they say in the Ukraine, "the head." What helps in developing workers' constructive thinking? How should the spirit of initiative be nurtured?

[Answer] The leader and his style of work largely determine the work of the entire collective. Here a special amalgam of professional, political and moral qualities is needed. If you like, a vocation is needed--the ability to conceive and resolve boldly and originally the tasks which face us. A profound knowledge of life is also necessary and personal example is important. After all, all our common, good methods and correct principles are specifically refracted in the collective above all through the activity and actual personality of the leader.

Our party has raised and promoted to various posts many capable, authoritative organizers. Tens of hundreds of names can be cited. What, in your opinion, distinguishes them above all?

[Odinets, Chernyak] A party spirit, competence, businesslike efficiency, a feeling for what is new....

A high standard of culture and education, an enterprising nature....

[Shcherbitskiy continues] And something else--high exactingness toward oneself, a responsible attitude toward matters, tact and implicity in communicating.... Through their behavior, actions, aspirations and entire life they are able to create a moral atmosphere of genuine creativity and enthusiasm. Among these leaders I consider it appropriate to name here A. Tkachenko, first secretary of the Tarashchanskiy Raykom, Kiyevskaya Oblast; L. Yupko, director of Zaporozhstal; V. Storchak, chairman of the Stepnoy Kolkhoz in Khersonskaya Oblast, and many others.

I want to draw your attention to the way in which, for instance, Aleksandr Nikolayevich Tkachenko is working on the development of initiative in the rayon. He is always among people, consults with them, takes their opinion into account, but, what is most important he strives by every means to prompt them to engage in questing. He does not remain indifferent even to a seemingly insignificant initiative. And, of course, he strives to eliminate as rapidly as possible the obstacles and difficulties hampering the innovator.

In fulfilling a leader's orders, people in the collective usually observe the way in which he personally treats the matter. Does he work with zest? Does he know how to carry through what he has begun? Does he assume boldness in resolving questions? Does he avoid seeking the broadest back beyond which he can safely hide?

It is precisely the ability to set the tone in work, constant quest for new solutions, persistent struggle to introduce them, a sense of great personal responsibility for the matter assigned to him which characterizes L. Yupko, who has headed the Zaporozhstal plant for almost 25 years now.

I want to note that in some places it still happens, albeit considerably less frequently than before, that it is hard for other workers to gain access to leaders in order to resolve business matters. It is important also to draw attention to this and to organize our work more precisely. You also sometimes encounter an unequal attitude on the part of a leader toward his subordinates: Some are close to him, others seem to be kept at a distance, as a rule such leaders have their own limited circle of personal contacts. Frequently they are too busy to approach the ordinary worker and consult with him. Thus contact with their subordinates is lost initially, and then their authority.

People notice all this. Unfortunately they do not always mention it openly, frankly. And the situation is gradually aggravated and toadies and fawners appear who very skillfully find weak points and use them to their own advantage and to the detriment of the cause.

V.I. Lenin taught us to be more attentive toward people and stricter with ourselves. The leader must heed people's opinion and cannot ignore public opinion. After all, an unsuitable style gives rise not to conscious discipline but to extreme formalism [sluzhbizm] and engenders an unhealthy atmosphere. In this connection I recall V.I. Lenin's words: Party discipline is "...a comradely discipline, a discipline involving every sort of respect, a discipline of independence and initiative...."

The lack of objectivity of individual leaders in assessing cadres also harms the cause, when real enthusiasts, people who are uncompromising and restless in their questing--those who, it is claimed are needed most of all--are labeled as "quarrelsome" and as "upstarts."

I think it is useful to recall this, all the more so since we are advancing toward the elections to the soviets and the party conferences and then the next party congress are not that far off. Indeed, it is always useful to look at yourself more critically.

[Question] He who is seeking always runs some sort of risk, nor is he safeguarded against errors. But nothing threatens a man who is devoid of initiative, he has a peaceful life doing things, as Mayakovskiy put it, as per instruction, and going "by the book" ["ot i do"] as they say. And he does not live badly.... How do you treat the element of risk in work?

[Answer] Questing and creativity are always linked with risk to a certain degree. But there are various kinds of risk. I am for a well-considered risk with its opportunities and consequences weighed in detail. I am for risk justified by vital necessity and objective conditions based on the masses' initiative and creation. For instance, M. Derbunov, director of the Kharkov bearings plant, has a reputation as a bold leader.

Mikhail Aleksandrovich is an indefatigable man who is constantly experimenting. He conceived the idea of introducing, through the efforts of the enterprise's specialists, automated machine tools for assembling bearings and, together with scientists, the idea of creating a device for perfecting a cutting instrument. He was told: You won't cope, you will divert people and cause the plan to fail. But he tried anyway. And it worked! As a result since the start of the 5-year plan over 1,300 workers have been hypothetically released, the instrument's life has been extended several times over and the quality of the bearings has been considerably improved. In proposing bold solutions Mikhail Aleksandrovich was undoubtedly running a risk. But it was a risk with a high measure of responsibility.

Unfortunately another kind of risk can also be encountered--risk for risk's sake, so to speak. Unfounded, poorly thought out, and sometimes simply designed for effect. As a rule it ends deplorably. We are waging a struggle against this approach to matters.

Innovators are always questing and of course they sometimes make mistakes. Nobody is insured against that. V.I. Lenin taught us our attitude toward mistakes. "The clever person is not the person who does not make mistakes. There are no such people, nor can there be," Vladimir Ilich stressed. "The clever person is the one who makes mistakes which are not very significant and who knows how to rectify them easily and quickly."

Naturally, we cannot waste time and tolerate a leader who is clearly not coping with the task entrusted to him. The CPSU Central Committee November Plenum, as you know, raised the question of such workers in very pointed terms.

But unfortunately there are also hotheads who try to draw organizational conclusions from any miscalculation by a leader. This is not a good approach. It stifles initiative. Afraid of stumbling and of committing a mistake, a person cannot make up his mind to defend even progressive initiatives and gives way at the first opposition. And enterprising people are replaced by indifferent people who work, as you said, "by the book." Such a worker often holds out for decades. Makar Posmitnyy used to say on this point: "Such a person lives long, but in vain."

Unfortunately there are also workers who are always prepared to answer any request thus: "It shall be done." But then they certainly do not do everything. At the recent Ukrainian CP Central Committee plenum an example was cited where A. Pshenichnyy, the republic's first deputy minister of the coal industry, was criticized for the unsatisfactory construction of a plant which was to produce modern temporary site premises [bytovki] for mining construction workers. Later that leader reported to the Central Committee that he had taken steps and the plant would be commissioned. A check revealed that this assurance was unfounded.

[Question] We have also come across such cases. Real creativity demands the expenditure of intelligence, energy and vigorous action. But sometimes, you see, a person's intelligence and energy are aimed in the wrong direction, for instance toward how to make his burden lighter and obtain an unjustified amendment to plans.

[Answer] You say correctly that to display initiative and approach the task creatively means it is necessary to show intelligence and persistence and to expend energy. That is how people with a high sense of duty act.

Others, however, may know a lot and be capable of a lot, but all this remains in vain and produces no substantial consequences, since their actions go no further than proposals. They may be said to have a flexible intelligence but a lazy soul. When it is proposed that they implement a sensible initiative in full, they often simply try to get out of it. Without will and persistence any task, as they say, dies in its tracks. Nonchalance and indifference are dangerous and harmful in our work.

We have criticized and will continue to criticize leaders who are mainly concerned with insuring that their burden does not grow heavier. This approach has recently been characteristic, in particular, of A. Cherednichenko, former secretary of Odesskiy Party Obkom. The Ukrainian CP Central Committee repeatedly drew that party committee's attention to shortcomings in ideological work, but the obkom secretary did not draw the necessary conclusions. Conclusions had to be drawn with respect to the secretary himself and he had to be released from his post.

Unfortunately it also happens that workers seeking an easier life find defenders and patrons, strange as it may seem. Attaching paramount importance to departmental interests and not displaying sufficient exactingness, they create an atmosphere of permissiveness and often even violate state plan discipline. Thus in the course of last year the main indicators of economic activity were reduced several times for the Chernovtsylegmash association, the Dnepropetrovsk oxygen plant and certain other enterprises. As a result their work results were more than modest, while bonuses flowed as if from a horn of plenty. Well, the ministries did a poor service to the cause and to the cadres. Party committees do not always counter as they should, manifestations of a narrow departmental or localistic attitude and window dressing.

The question arises: Why do certain workers do a deal with their consciences? I think the reason lies in their personal qualities. The easy way out never tempts the true Leninist party man for any reason. His convictions simply do not permit him to fawn, worm his way out of scrapes or to lie. That means that shortcomings in the education of cadres are making themselves felt. We must eliminate these shortcomings.

Preconditions of another kind also occur. The adoption of increased plans does not always provide the necessary stimulus. Moreover economic leaders often fear that if they adopt a more intensive program they will not be able to insure provision of the necessary material resources. An abnormal situation is also created in cases where planning organs, in increasing targets, "forget" to provide an appropriate material base for this increase. The CPSU Central Committee resolution on improving the economic mechanism and the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) plenum demand that any violations of socialist principles of planning and management be nipped in the bud.

[Question] PRAVDA receives letters whose authors express concern that writeups [pripiski] are not always assessed in the necessary way. [paragraph continues]

What, in your view, explains the fact that in chasing after "good figures" certain leaders embark on a path of writeups or, as they often tactfully put it now, "permit a distortion of accountability"? How is the struggle against this evil being waged locally?

[Answer] Writeups, or more precisely window dressing which is punishable by law, are seriously damaging to the cause. First of all they lead planning organs astray, as they say, cause turmoil in the state of affairs and lead to various discrepancies and disproportions. Second, not only moral, but material damage is done to the state, since a reward is paid for output which has not been produced.

Obviously you will agree that people who permit writeups are cunning dealers who do not so much work as think about the apparent prosperity of the enterprise entrusted to them and about their own benefit.

This is a shameful and criminal path. And it is quite natural for honest working people to be concerned at "efforts" of this kind on the part of individual workers. The more so as unfortunately the phenomenon is not so very rare, including in our republic

We will continue to deal severely with everyone who harms us for personal gain. There is and can be no compromise here. Primary party organizations must step up their inplacability toward such phenomena. Much can and must be done in the struggle against writeups by control commissions and the administration's economic activity and by people's control posts, groups and committees. More active use must be made of administrative organs, departmental control and, of course, the press.

[Question] Our talks is coming to an end. What would you like to say in conclusion about the preconditions for the further development of the masses' initiative and creativity in work?

[Answer] It should be stressed that creativity is a constant and powerful factor for progress and the supreme manifestation of the human spirit and noble human aspirations. I do not think I am wrong when I say that the preconditions for the further development of the masses' initiative and labor creativity lie in the nature of our socioeconomic and state system, in our way of life.

In our country creativity has become all-embracing and on a mass scale, and concern for its development has been elevated to the rank of a state policy. Take, for instance, a mass creative movement such as the rationalization and invention movement. In the Ukraine more than 900,000 workers, engineers and employees are taking part in it. The economic savings from their efforts total more than R1 billion annually.

In any sphere--from production to art--millions of working people are engaged in a creative quest aimed at the successful completion of the 10th 5-Year Plan and a worthy greeting for the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth and the forthcoming 26th CPSU congress.

Communists invariable set a personal example in this. Party organizations are concerned that every person should not simply be carrying out the task set, but should be able to reveal his own capabilities and display them to the full. This noteworthy process must be extended and cultivated.

SHEVARDNADZE PRAISES CPSU NATIONALITIES POLICY IN GEORGIA

LD041612 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 4, TASS--"Internationalism is our banner, our credo, our symbol of faith in the future, in internationalism--our way of life, writes Eduard Shevardnadze, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, in his article published in the first issue of the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW. Its subject is the successful implementation of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy in the conditions of Soviet Georgia.

Our ill-wishers abroad, ignoring the dialectics of the formation of the Soviet people, allege that the development of a new historical community of the people is taking place against the background of gradual disappearance of nations and nationalities in the Soviet Union and that the nationalities policy of the CPSU is aimed at suppressing national specifics.

This has nothing in common with reality.

In guiding Soviet society the CPSU always takes into account the national interests and specifics of every people, every republic and regards these in inseparable unity with the common interests of Soviet people in their efforts to build communism. This is a very important feature of the Leninist nationalities policy.

During the years of Soviet power, the Georgian nation, just as other nations of our republic and of the whole of the Soviet Union, while retaining its national-ethnic specifics, has radically changed its social type and has become a socialist one in economic setup, class structure, political system and spiritual aspect, Eduard Shevardnadze goes on.

Industrialisation, collectivisation and the cultural revolution created conditions for an all-round development of nations and nationalities in our republic and throughout the country.

Suffice it to say that during the years of Soviet Government, agricultural production in Soviet Georgia increased almost 8-fold and its industrial output more than 161 times over.

Georgia today is a highly industrialised republic.

The republic has 4,379 general-education schools, including 2,829 full time Georgian schools, 276 Russian schools, 60 Abkhaz schools, 94 Ossetian schools, 175 Azerbaijanian, 218 Armenian schools, 227 bilingual schools, 67 three-language schools and 4 schools using four or more languages.

Apart from improved teaching of native tongue much attention is being given to Russian because it fulfils in this country the function of a language for international intercourse. The interests of teaching national tongue and the Russian language, far from clashing harmoniously complement each other.

The languages of many peoples of the world--English, Spanish, French, German, Arabic, Persian, Hindi, etc.--are being taught at schools and colleges in Georgia.

All this serves the cause of internationalism and friendship of the people.

In 1983, we shall mark the 200th centenary of the signature of the first Russian-Georgian friendship and brotherhood manifesto--the treaty of 1783 which marked the beginning of Georgia's accession to Russia, which became a fact of history in 1801.

The logics of history showed that it was accession to Russia that saved Georgia from physical and cultural destruction. It was with the advent of our Russian brother to the Caucasus that peace and tranquility were established here and an end was put to robberies and brigandage in which the shah's Iran and the sultan's Turkey had engaged in the course of century.

This will be a red-letter day of internationalism and friendship of the peoples that was forged in the crucible of history.

Anti-Soviet propaganda, trying to distort the Russian people's relations with other peoples of the USSR, alleges that these relations are built according to the principle of domination and subjugation and lead up to the loss of national traditions and specifics by non-Russian peoples. But our historical experience, just as the experience of other peoples of the USSR, clearly shows that friendship with the Russian people was an important factor for the flourishing of all nations and nationalities of the Soviet Union.

We, Georgians, just as representatives of other nationalities in the Soviet Union, are deeply grateful to our brother, the great Russian people, for its selfless assistance and support, for friendship never seen before in the history of mankind, Shevardnadze stresses.

MORDOVIAN ASSR CONGRATULATED ON 50TH ANNIVERSARY

LD091910 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers have cordially congratulated the workers, kolkhoz farmers, intelligentsia, and the entire population of Soviet Mordovia on the 50th anniversary of the setting up of the Mordovian ASSR and on the conferment on it of the Order of the October Revolution.

The message addressed to the Mordovian Obkom, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers of the Mordovian ASSR stresses that the Great October Socialist Revolution and Soviet rule have for ever rid the Mordovian people of social and national oppression, have opened up for them--as for all the working people of Russia--broad possibilities for rapid progress in economic and political life.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the working people of Mordovia have covered a great and glorious path. They took an active part in the struggle for the establishment and consolidation of Soviet power, in the creation and development of a socialist economy and culture, in the rout of the German fascist invaders during the years of the Great Patriotic War, and in the construction of an advanced socialist society.

The congratulations of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers further note that during the years of Soviet rule, and thanks to the disinterested fraternal assistance of the Great Russian people and all the peoples of our homeland, Mordovia has changed into one of the industrially advanced economic rayons of the country. Modern enterprises of the electrotechnical, instrument-making, engineering, chemical and other branches of industry have been constructed here.

Agriculture is also developed dynamically. Large-scale capital construction is underway. The culture and everyday life of the propulation of Mordovia have been radically transformed. Qualified cadres of the working class and national intelligentsia have grown up in the republic. Literature and art have been developed.

The material well-being of the working people is constantly improving. The achievements of Soviet Mordovia are convincing evidence of the great vital force of the socialist social and state system, of the constant concern of the party and government for the all-round development of all the nations and ethnic groups of the USSR, and a result of the intensive, creative work of workers' collectives in the implementation of the plans for economic and social development.

The working people of the Mordovian ASSR are marking the 50th anniversary of the republic in an atmosphere of a high labor and political upswing initiated by the decisions of the November 1979 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the speech at that plenum by Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. By their selfless struggle for the translation into life of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, for increasing the efficiency of production and the quality of work, they demonstrate unswerving loyalty to the Communist Party and our great socialist homeland.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers express the firm conviction that the working people of the republic, under the leadership of the CPSU and its fighting detachment, the Mordovian Obkom, will continue in the future to actively strive for a further upsurge of the economy and culture, make a weighty contribution to the great cause of building of communism, and mark the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin with new labor successes.

The decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the award to the Mordovian ASSR of the Order of the October Revolution says that this lofty award has been conferred for successes scored by the working people of the Mordovian ASSR in building of communism and in connection with the 50th anniversary of its foundation.

Autonomy was proclaimed in Mordovia on 10 January, 1930. The jubilee festivities will open in the republic tomorrow.

## BRIEFS

USSR SUPREME SOVIET CONFERS HONOR--The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has conferred upon Vasiliy Petrovich Vinogradov the Order of the October Revolution. His services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state, his great work on the education of the working people in the revolutionary, combat and labor traditions, are thereby recognized. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 6 Jan 80 LD]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

## SITUATION IN LIVESTOCK FARMING 'LEAVES MUCH TO BE DESIRED'

LD050022 [Editorial report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1900 GMT on 4 January carries a 3-minute program entitled "Winter at the Livestock Farm" which consists of a talk by "TASS observer Daniil Smirnov" on the livestock farming situation in the USSR. Smirnov says at the outset that "this winter period, as is generally known, turned out to be particularly difficult." He adds that "the consequences of the spring and summer drought, which affected a considerable number of territories, are being felt." Smirnov goes on to say that "not everywhere has it proved possible to lay in the necessary supplies of fodder; the most important concern right now is to make extremely rational--even scrupulous--use of everything that has been procured." He then says that "leaders in this sphere are setting an example of how to organize matters," and cites the example of livestock farmers in Kievskaya Oblast.

The "stepped-up concern" and the "selfless work of people" are bearing fruit, Smirnov says, adding that livestock farmers in all union republics entered 1980 "with increased stocks." Smirnov then cites as evidence of this the fact that sovkhozes and kolkhozes now have "1 million head of cattle more than by December 1978." In addition, stocks of pigs have been preserved "at approximately (?mid-year) levels"; the number of sheep and goats has "increased"; and domestic poultry "increased by 38 million." But, Smirnov says, "all this is by no means reason for complacency. The acuteness of the problem and the difficulties have not disappeared. The situation in livestock farming leaves much to be desired; not everything is as it should be, taking into account the growing and as yet not fully met demand for farm produce." Smirnov concludes by saying that "at present, livestock farmers are trying to consolidate their positions and not allow a slowing down of the pace of development of this branch of agriculture," and that "paramount importance is attached to the safe storage of fodder and its skillful and thrifty utilization, for on this depends to a decisive degree the overall result of the winter period, the basis of which will serve the further growth of the production of meat, milk and other livestock farming produce."

## REPAIR, OVERHAUL OF EQUIPMENT FOR SPRING SOWING PROGRESSING

LD092130 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are preparing their stocks of farming equipment and tractors for upcoming fieldwork. These are being complemented by new equipment.

According to data issued by the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by January this year the numbers of tractors on farms exceeded 2.5 million. The USSR Ministry of Agriculture has reported to us that on the whole the preparation of equipment for the spring is proceeding more quickly than in past years. A total of 83 percent of all tractors are ready for work. Tractor trailers and cultivators are being overhauled more speedily. The rate of preparing tractors in Estonia, Latvia and Georgia is proceeding faster than the average for the whole country. Sowing machines and soil-cultivating machines are being overhauled particularly quickly on farms in the Ukraine, Belorussia and Moldavia. In the Bryanskaya, Moskovskaya and Ivanovskaya oblasts all equipment is now ready for spring sowing. Specialists consider it important that the overhaul of combine harvesters is not being postponed for the spring and summer. Every second one has already been prepared which will allow a considerable number of machine operators to be freed in the spring and summer for work in the fields.

However, disquiet is being evoked by the progress of preparation on high-powered tractors [word indistinct] T-150.

The comprehensive servicing of these is carried out by the enterprises of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture. The readiness of these machines is considerably lower than other types of tractors, and the preparedness of many types of equipment in Kazakhstan and the Central Asian republics is lagging behind.

## Repair Shortcomings

LD100944 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported on progress in the preparation of equipment for spring sowing. At present 2.13 million tractors, or 83 percent of the total pool, have been repaired for forthcoming spring fieldwork in the country's kolkhoses and sovkhozes. The rate of preparation of trailing implements is slightly higher than in previous years. The repair of harvesting equipment has also begun early in most parts of the country. However, as the figures in the report show, in the Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan the preparation of tractors, seeders and cultivators has fallen behind. Yet it is here that machine operators will be the first to start sowing. Mass work will be under way in Uzbekistan, Turkmenia and Tadzhikistan in just 2 months' time. One-third of the powerful, heavy-duty tractors in Kazakhstan are not ready for fieldwork. Repair of the combine harvester pool and machinery for fodder procurement in the Central Asian republics is still proceeding slowly. It is well known that repairs carried out just before fieldwork starts are done, as a rule, in a hurry and with poor quality. As a result the reliability of equipment is reduced, harvesting periods become protracted and losses are increased.

## ADVANCED INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY TO BE USED IN CROP CULTIVATION

LD092332 Moscow TASS in English 2302 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 9, TASS--New advanced technologies will be used in the Soviet Union for the cultivation of potatoes, sugar beet, sunflower, soyabeans and some other crops. The resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, published here, says that economic and scientific organisations should assure harvests of potatoes of 300 centners per hectare; of sugar beets--up to 500 centners; of sunflower seeds--30 centners; soyabeans--25 centners; and flax--5.6 centners on enlarged areas. "The matter is that the cultivation of these crops is being gradually placed on an industrial basis," Aleksandr Zholobov, head of the crop production department, Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, said to a TASS correspondent. "This means that all the latest achievements--the most efficient machinery, the highest yielding varieties, scientifically motivated norms for the application of fertilizers, and effective means for pest control--will be used in growing all these crops. In previous years we were consistently creating conditions for the use of such technologies: We developed sets of machines and equipment, evolved new varieties and mastered the production of effective herbicides."

Aleksandr Zholobov recalled that still earlier a similar decision was taken concerning maize-growing. Already this year industrial technology in maize cultivation will be used on an area of a million hectares (six times greater than last year). "Sunflower will be cultivated by new methods on an area of 100,000 hectares this year. Soy beans, which is a new crop in the European part of the USSR, will occupy here an area of 60,000 hectares. Advanced technologies will be used in the fields planted to potatoes, sugar beet, flax, tomatoes and onions. We have all the necessary material and technical facilities for the purpose. Workers in agriculture are accumulating experience. In the years to come new technologies of cultivation will become prevalent in growing these crops".

## COSMOS-1149 LAUNCHED ON 9 JANUARY

LD091530 Moscow TASS in English 1522 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 9, TASS--The Soviet Union today launched the "Cosmos-1149" artificial satellite of the earth to continue studies of outer space. The sputnik's parameters are: initial period of revolution--90.4 minutes, maximum distance from the surface of the earth--414 kilometres, minimum distance--208 kilometres, inclination of orbit--72.9 degrees. The sputnik's equipment is functioning normally.

## SCIENTIST DISCUSSES FEATURES OF SOYUZ-T SPACECRAFT

LD081450 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Talk by (Ryma Karleyeva) of the flight control center on the Soyuz-T; recorded in Russian fading to English translation]

[Text] Soyuz-T (?is to be in) flight in tandem with the Salyut-6 station for several months. This is understandable. Before manufacturing such spacecraft in series the experts wanted to test all its systems and various dynamic operations. For example, shortly there is to be an orbit correction exercise. This will change the orbit of the entire complex, consisting of the docked Salyut station and Soyuz-T spacecraft. The exercise will reveal how much propellant is consumed by the craft's new propulsion system. The propulsion system is one of its new features. It is based on the same technical concept as is the propulsion system of the orbital station. The propellant tanks of the (?cruise) engine and of the control and docking engine have been connected to form a single system. This makes it possible to use propellant supplies more flexibly. In the past, an over-expenditure of the propellant (?in) the attitude control system could compel the (?craft) to return to earth, even if there was still plenty of propellant in the (?cruise) engine. In the new spacecraft this will not be so.

Another innovation is the on-board computer complex. It has taken over many of the duties that up to now have had to be discharged by the crew: Flight control, systems control and flight data treatment and transmission to earth. And another notable feature: Once in orbit, Soyuz-T spread out the panels of its solar batteries. In the past, transport craft did not have such batteries. Now solar batteries have enhanced the new craft's energy potential. Its attitude control systems too have been improved, assuring more efficient (?apposition) of the sun, the earth and stars, which is very important to space navigation. Other onboard systems have likewise been modified and the general layout inside in the craft has been improved.

As I said, the new craft is to be subjected to prolonged testing in space. The testing actually began with its launching. The new spacecraft took three days to link up with the station, but one day like a manned spacecraft and not two days like a progress unmanned series. [sentence as heard] During these three days specialists put it through its paces and tested its capacity for automatic maneuvers for ordering its attitude in space and for docking operations. Only after the designers had given it excellent marks for all these exercises was it allowed to link up with the Salyut 6 orbital station. Soyuz-T embodies many recent scientific and technological advances but this does not mean that the next manned flight will necessarily be made in these new craft. The previous Soyuz spacecraft--there have been more than 30 of them--acquitted themselves very well and they will continue to be used to carry cosmonauts into orbit in the immediate future. As for the present trial flight, it is a dress rehearsal with the spacecraft embodying many novel technical features.

## MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

### BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN SIGN OBITUARY ON DEATH OF GENERAL KAZAKOV

LD271644 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 27 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 27, TASS--The prominent Soviet military commander, General of the Army Mikhail Kazakov has died at the age of 78. He devoted his entire life to selflessly serving the people, the socialist motherland, the strengthening of its defensive might, it is said in an obitury signed by Leonid Brezhnev, Aleksey Kosygin and other Soviet leaders.

At the age of 19 Kazakov was sent by the party to serve in the Red Army in which he traversed a glorious road. He took part in the civil war of 1918-1922. After it he served in various political and command posts.

During the Second World War Mikhail Kazakov fought on the Voronezh, Briansk, Baltic and Leningrad fronts in the capacity of chief of staff and deputy commander of front, and commanded a guards army. In the battles against the German-fascist invaders he displayed courage and heroism, firmly and confidently commanded his troops.

After the Great Patriotic War Kazakov commanded troops of thr Urals and Leningrad military districts, the southern group of troops and was deputy commander-in-chief of Ground Forces. Serving for a number of years as first deputy chief of general staff--chief of general staff of the Joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Treaty member-states, he fruitfully worked to strengthen the community of fraternal socialist countries. In recent years he held a responsible post in the central apparatus of the Ministry of Defence.

### BRIEFS

MILITARY KOMSOMOL CONFERENCE--The 18th Komsomol Conference of troops of the Red Banner Far East Border District was held yesterday to discuss progress in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 18th Komsomol Congress on further raising the activity and the militant spirit of Komsomol organizations of the district's troops in insuring dependable protection for the state border. Lieutenant General Krylovskiy, commander of the Far East Border District, delivered a concluding address at the conference. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 28 Dec 79 OW]